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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1887.

FROM THE OLD WORLD.

Stereotyped "Tottering" of Arrest of a Respectable French Wothe Tory Ministry.

Land Relief Bill Pushed Through the House of Commons.

Notes of Interest from All Parts of the Continent.

Continent.

"The Tory ministry continues to totter to its doom," as it has tottered eyer since the Unionist party came into power. Every stage of the "totter" has been marked by large and increasing majorities, by the thorough enforcement of the government's policy, and by the presence of majorities of from 100 to 150 whenever occasion demanded the use of a vote. In this way the ministry "totters to its doom," increasing its force on every necessary occasiou, and winning even from its political components the grudging praise that it really seems as if the land bill is intended to help Ireland. But the practice of calling the content of the carriage and appeals, and she was looked in a cell, where she remained two days in a hysterical condition before her friends could find her. to help Ireland. But the practice of calling evil good and good evil is too much a matter of habit with the hysterical journalists, and His Baggage Carefully Searched by o as long as these classes have their

to their doom," which at present looks like a seven-year's lease of power. Seriously the government is going on its

to adopt it.

How far this practice of calling good evil has become a fixed habit may be judged from the following samples: The first one is a statement from Mr. Farnell, who agrees with Mr. Gladstone that the Irish land bill now being pushed through by the government is a positive benefit. Mr. Dillon, during the discussion, supported an amendment to make evictions less possible, which the ministry declined to accept. He asked whether the government would accept an amendment securing to the tenant undisturbed possession between the service of the potice of eviction and the time of its religipation?

femption?
Mr. Balfour said the government would consider favorably any amendment that would secure the tenant a slight delay between the service of notice of eviction and the execution of it, for the purpose of giving him time to turn round and prevent the appearance of

Harshness on the Part of the Landlord. Thomas Wallace Russell, Liberal-Unionist, member for South Tyrone, suggested a compromise whereby evictees might be re-Instated as caretakers, and in that time have six months' time in which to redeem their buildings. Caretakers were now liable

their buildings. Caretakers were now liable to ejectment within three days or a week. He supported the clause generally, because it would stop one-quarter of the evictions and prevent public scandals.

Mr. Parnell urged that the government postpone decision on the clause until clause 22, dealing with the powers of the Land Court to settle evictions, was settled. He did not agree with Maurice Healey's persistent opposition, but preferred to defer final judgment until he could balance the risk of losing the bill against the undoubted risks to which the clause would expose the tenants.

And now comes T. P. O'Connor to tell the story after his fashion:

The government has been placed in another grave dilemma by the land bill. This measure has been absolutely transformed into a new bill.

The government has not had the

Into a new bill.

The government has not had the courage to recognize the fact, but has obstinately and stupidly clung to the fourth clause, and has returned to it despite all the protests and explanations of the evil that it will produced if it becomes a law.

The clause is one of the most malevolent and most disingenuous proposals that could by any possibility have crept into a measure intended professedly to relieve the tenantry purely.

intended professedly to refleve the tenantly purely.

It is obviously designed for the purpose of making the evictions of the tenants easy and preventing scenes like those witnessed at Bodyke and Glenbeigh coming before the

public gaze.

Thus the tenant is being stripped under the two acts of Parliament of every rag of legal right, until at last he will be left defenceless in the grip of his natural enemy, and every landlord will have his tenants

Absolutely in His Power. The government has tried to represen that the Irish members in their legitimate opposition to the fourth clause of the land act are making a determined attempt to wreck the bill in toto. The clause was passed last night, and all Irish opposition

was abandened as simply useless.

The government is in secret heartily anxous to find an excuse to drop the bill, but so far has been unable to do so. In a few days, in all probability, it will become the law of the realm.

In the meanwhile discussion is constantly interrupted by the Tories, who occasion frequent stormy seems. interrupted by the Tories, who occasion frequent stormy scenes.

Mr. Healy's suspension, the particulars of which have already been cabled to you in full, was the direct result of one of these receives.

full, was the direct result of one of these scenes.

Mr. Healy, who has borne the heat and burden of the day in the coercion struggle, felt bitterly over the mischief the infamous fourth clause will inflict on tenants who have already been deprived of their only efficient help in the time of trouble.

In addition to this he had to bear constant interruption and exasperation by a section of half-bred, half-drunken Tories who regularly come down to the House after the dinner hour, apparently for the sole purpose of goading the Irish members to extermities.

Mr. Healy certainly used an unparliamentary expression to one of the worst of these offenders, and he refused point blank to withdraw the words.

Had the speaker taken the same view of the Irishman's case as did the chairman of committees, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Healy's expulsion would have been avoided. Mr. Peel, I am sorry to say, did not adopt Mr. Courtney's view, and Mr. Healy made up his mind to abide by

The Consequence of His Act.

The Consequence of His Act. In his last week's letter the same corre spondent gave it as his opinion that the government would last certainly till next year. He has changed his opinion, and discovered

the signs of a "totter." He goes on to say:

"In the meanwhile proofs multiply that events are rapidly coming to a head. I have positive information that the Tory managers have recently sent out private instructions to their friends throughout the country to get ready, without further delay, for a general election.

"I am glad to be able to report that the Liberal managers are making complete preparations with the same object in view. One of the shrewdest and most far-seeing of them told me the other night that he would consider himself a very lucky man if the next parliamentary election should be postponed as late as the coming spring.

"The object of the Liberals at present, in spite of the Liberal triumphs so eloquently referred to by Mr. Gladstone, is not to go to the country till positively sure of an everwhelming majority for home rule for Ireland.

"The government is undoubtely losing caste in the country every day. More important still is the fact that it is losing home.

I dined with Mr. Gladstone last night and

ome. I dined with Mr. Gladstone last night and

I dined with Mr. Glasstone last night and noted with satisfaction his buoyant spirits, and his absolute confidence that the government is going to pieces.

"The length of the present session of Parliament depends on whether the government seriously intends to suppress the National League or not. At present it appears to be undecided and even divided on the sphiect

aged the cause of Radical Unionism as expounded by Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON'S BRUTAL POLICE.

man on the Street. LONDON, July 30 .- The report of Sin Charles Warren, commissioner of the metropolitan police, on the Cass case is a severe criticism of the conduct of the police and Magistrate Newton, and a full if not tion needs overhauling.

It has transpired through the ventilation of the Cass incident that the French embassy has made a complaint against the po-

HON. P. A. COLLINS.

Detectives at Belfast.

Belfast, July 28 .- A sensation was cre lication in several newspapers of reports own way, and its impartiality is causing and his entire party had been arrested by some trouble to the opposition. Then under the crimes act, misnamed "the coercion gow. There was, however, no truth in the reports as published, and but slight grounds." claimed, even "loyal Ulster" sharing in the proclamation. There is considerable newsproclamation. There is considerable newspaper twaddle about the government "mildly enforcing the crimes act." The act will initially enforce itself where mildness is necessary, while it supplies the necessary one of its sharp features will be a blow at the "plane of campain." Even Mr. Gladstone tondemns this plan, and incidentally gives his colleagues and friends a left-handed blow, though tenants, he said, were not so much to blame as those who advise them to adept it.

How far this practice of calling good evil has become a fixed habit may be judged from the following samples: The first one is a statement from Mr. Parnell, when Mr. Collins and his party reached Belfast they were detained in the enstom house with much formality and their luggage subjected to a rigid examination. Every parcel of it was unpacked and minutely examined. Even the smallest handbag carried was opened and upset. When the trunks were emptied the bottoms and sides were all sounded for the purpose of ascertaining whether they contained secret chambers for smuggling goods or dynamite. What made all this the more exasperating to the travellers was much to blame as those who advise them to adopt it.

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Mr. Blaine in Good Spirits.

LONDON, July 30.—The report that James Blaine is ill has been ascertained to be rithout foundation. A telegram received from Kilgraston tonight states that he is a excellent health and splendid spirits, and the life of the company he is in. He has participated in all of the excur-sions and other forms of amusement and recreation that has been gotten up for his delectation, and started today for a fifty-mile drive with Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, ac-companied by the members of his family who are with him and other guests of his bost.

host.
Mr. Blaine has not changed his original plans of making a tour of the Continent and returning to the United States in the spring, but is enjoying himself so well in Scotiand that he has yielded to his unwillingness to curtail his visit there, and will consequently shorten his tour elsewhere.

An election for a seat in the Forest of Dean division resulted, Saturday, in the reurn of a Gladstone Liberal. No gain to either side results.

Lord Salisbury delivered a speech at Nor-Lord Salisbury delivered a speech at Norwich Wednesday evening. He said that Mr. Morley had boasted that Liberal success was assured, but that he (Salisbury) doubted whether any political strength, based on the rotten relations existing between Gladstone and Parnell could be permanent. Mr. Gladstone had argued that the whole civilized world condemned England's policy. What had Mr. Gladstone to ear to the feet that the whole civilized

say to the fact that the whole civilized world condemned free trade? Any how, the government's policy held the field. Mr. Gladstone had formulated no policy.

Professor Tyndall said: I must renew my solemn protest against the scattered loyalists of Ireland being handed over to the tender mercies of the Romish hierarchy and the Irish National League. Were the necessity aside I would be prepared to go beyond mere protest against so infamons a consummation. To what a pass have we come! Liberal England and liberal Scotland fouled in the meshes of one perverted intellect. Sir George Otto Trevelyan had abandoned the company of men of truth and honor to follow the fortunes of a hoary rhetorician who sets at naught the plainest dictates of political morality.

The British in Burmah

Since the English government has taken control of Burmah, the commercial interests of that country have materially increased When King Theebaw was compelled to sur-render himself, the British government render himself, the British government allowed his soldiers to be disbanded and to take their arms with them. These men not having received their arrears of pay and having no means of support, immediately organized themselves into roving bands of robbers and highwaymen, and soon became a terror to the country. They were called "Dacoits," and their numbers were soon materially increased by the addition of a lot of wild, reckless fellows who were even worse than the original Dacoits. The government had, however, practically gained the ascendancy of these dangerous bands, and severe measures had frightened the majority into a wholesome regard for law and order. King Theebaw was now held a closely guarded prisoner in India, and his days of ruling were over.

Turkish troops had a two hours' fight with brigands Wednesday, near Katerina. Ten brigands and two Turks were killed. Two pleasure yachts, both well laden with people, were capsized off Yarmouth, Eng.. Thursday. Ten persons were drowned.

The French steamer La Verite, while loading petroleum at Mogador, Morocco, was destroyed by fire. Six persons lost their lives.

Joseph Chamberlain's son, who is now a student at Berlin, will contest for a seat in Parliament as soon as another vacancy oc-curs in the border boroughs. A syndicate has been formed against thos connected with the late August Boltena firm to establish a new line of steamers be-tween Hamburg and New York.

Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Tabernacle, is quite seriously ill. During his absence his pulpit is occupied by his son, Rev. James A. Spurgeon

The Pope has decided that there is no ground for papal interference with the Knights of Labor question. He has conveyed the announcement of this decision to Cardinal Gibbons. Cardinal Gibbons.

The committee appointed to elaborate the scheme for the establishment of a Catholic university in America will hold a conference, August 7, to decide as to the location of the new institution.

of the new institution.

The German newspapers make laudatory comments on the Spithead review. The Cologne Gazette says that the German crown prince met ex-Empress Eugenie on board the queen's yacht at the Spithead rejection.

view.

The royal yacht squadron of England offers prizes of £500, £200 and £100 for a race from Cowes to Cherbourg, then to Eddystone light and back, to be started Aug. 8. The race is open to English and foreign vacchts.

M. Laur, the author of the Boulanger letters, promises to make public the names of the 8± generals who are alleged to have pledged their support to General Boulanger in a coup d'etat after his duel with M. Cas-

Sagnac.
Twenty-two boilers belonging to a blast furnace and iron works at Freidenshutte, in Silesia, exploded on the 25th ult., killing two men and wounding twenty others. After the explosion a fire broke out which

"The length of the present session of Parliament depends on whether the government seriously intends to suppress the National League or not. At present it appears to be undecided and even divided on the subject.

"If it proclaims the league, the session must go on at least until September, and close amid scenes of storm and confusion. "The exposure by Sir William Harcourt and Sir George Trevelyan of Mr. Chamberlain's conduct at the Round Table conference exhibits the member for Birmingham as wallowing in the deepest depths of trickery and meanness.

"The revelations have enormously dam-

posed of the members of the present ministry.

| cabin and act as nurse during the old man's illness, but the latter demurred at this, because, he said, "the nurse would eat so istry.

The strengthening of the forts at Cologne by the German government has been completed. It is stated that the whole infantry ferce will be armed with repeaters by Oct.

A war history of the department of the grand general staff has been published, The concluding volume treats of the Danish war in 1864.

The concluding volume treats of the Danish war in 1864.

Gereral Boulanger's seconds have had an interview with ex-Premier Ferry, and have formally presented the general's challenge to fight a duel. M. Ferry referred the seconds to two gentlemen friends of his, who he said were willing to act for him. Some friends of M. Ferry are now urging him to fight General Boulanger.

The Board of Guardians of Limerick has declared the poor law union bankrupt. Nine thousands pounds sterling are due to contractors for supplies for the peor. The banks have refused to cash the checks of the unions and the rates have not been paid. The Board of Guardians has ordered that a legal action be begun to recover the rates.

The Mayor of Cork presided at a public meeting of the National League on the 25th ult. In opening the meeting he said that the cause of Ireland would proceed despite coercion, and that if the League was unable to hold public meetings, it would meet in private. Great enthusiasm was manifested during the meeting, with which the police made no attempt to interfere.

At midnight on the 25th inst., an attempt was made to surprise and attack the build.

during the meeting, with which the police made no attempt to interfere.

At midnight on the 25th inst., an attempt was made to surprise and attack the building containing the government treasure in Rustchuk, Bulgaria. The guards fired upon the attacking party, who fled. Great uneasiness is felt because no assistance was sent from the prefecture of police or the military barracks, where it is thought the firing must have been heard.

A Nationalist convention was held at Newry on the 25th, attended by 60 delegates, including many priests. The meeting unanimously resolved to treat as a leper any traitor testifying under the crimes act. It was also resolved that if the league should be proclaimed, the Newry branch should use every stratagem to continue its meetings by night, in the fields, in the streets, or in private houses.

The ameer of Afghanistan has deposed the governor of Faisabad and the commanding officer at Parkhal for withholding from him intelligence of the arrival of a force of Russian troops at Rudukhshan, in Afghan Turkestan. Two Russian surveyors have arrived at Chitral, capital of the valley of Chitral, on the south side of the Hindoo-Koosh. They visited Abdul Ali Liktore, the ameer of Bokhara's brother, near Peshawer, and afterwards returned to Chitral.

It transpires that the conclaye of 12 American bishops, as ed by the Vatican to

It transpires that the conclave of 12 American bishops, as ed by the Vatican to decide as to the advisability of the Roman Catholic Church interfering with the Knights of Labor, voted 10 to 2 against interference. The Vatican decision reached was that "there is no occasion for the church to make a special deliverance regarding the Knights of Labor." The congregation at Rome, after examining the question, arrived at the same decision, and the secretary of the congregation communicated this result to Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, in a note containing the usual formula—nihil innovetur. Subsequently an attempt was made from the United States to induce the cardinal to reverse this decision, but the Holy See refused to reopen the case.

CHOST ON THE COWCATCHER.

Asleep and in Her Night Clothes. WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 80.-Ben Hulfisch, an engineer on the Philadelphia as his engine was skimming along at a 30-mile an hour rate near Analomink, he noticed something white fluttering on his cowcatcher. He could not make out what it was from his cab, and he climbed out and walked along the guard ail to the smoke stack. Peering over and ooking down on the pilot he was horrified

looking down on the pilot he was horrified to see the blanched face of a young woman turned upward, with a look of terror in her eyes, while she grasped the bars of the cowcatcher to hold herself on her perilous perch. She was in her night clothes.

The engineer hastened to his cab and reversed his engine. When it had come to a standstill he nurried out to the aid of a mysterious passenger he had on ahead. He with difficulty loosened her grasp on the pilot bars, and it was some time before the young woman recovered sufficiently to give any account of herself. She then said that her name was Susan Cooley, the daughter of a well-known resident of Analomink. She is a somnambulist, and she must have got up in her sleep, walked down the railroad, and in some way climbed upon the cowcatcher unobserved while the train was standing at the station. The first she knew was when she was awakened by the locomotive whistling. It was then some time before she realized where she was, and when the knowledge of her situation came to her she became paralyzed with fright and seized the pilot bars mechanically. Her escape from a terrible death was simply miraculous. The train was backed to Analomink, and the young woman cared for and sent home.

David City, Neb., Nearly Demolished -Damage, \$3,000,000-The Wind's

Curious Freaks. OMAHA. Neb., July 30.-Later particulars from David City, the scene of last night's evelone, have just been received. It is estimated that the damage will reach upwards of \$3,000,000. The place is nearly demol-

nence, was killed by falling timbers, and another farmer had both legs crushed. There were in all 25 or 30 persons badly in-

There were in all 25 or 30 persons badly injured. A number of horses and mules were killed by falling houses.

Paddock's block, a new brick structure, was completely demolished. A new fouring mill was unroofed and the top story torn away. The station buildings of the Burlington & Missouri River and Union Pacific railroads were blown from their foundations and carried some distance through the streets. There were very few small buildings left in the entire place.

In the path of the storm, for a distance of six or eight miles towards the northwest, ruin and destruction to farms and crops are seen everywhere. Three hundred people are homeless.

After travelling 12 miles the cloud seems

are homeless.

After travelling 12 miles the cloud seems to have exhausted itself and no traces of it tree to be found eight miles from the damental city.

aged city.

A striking incident of the storm was the carrying of three stacks of wheat from a neighboring field and dropping it on an unroofed mill. Another was the upturning of a reservoir, the contents being dashed unto a small frame structure which was occupied as a saloon.

Old Recluse of Shamong, N. J.,

Leaves a Fortune Behind Him. New York, July 30.—Nearly 50 years ago Thomas Foster, then a young man a little past his majority, made his appearance in Shamong township, Burlington county, N. pearance, engaging manners and was well educated. There was a story as to why he left all the comforts of a home and the companionship of congenial people to take up his abode in a rude log cabin. A heartless weman was the main factor. This was told every stranger who went to Shamong, until finally the youthful hermit ceased to attract attention, and as he devoted himself to his books, of which he had a goodly number, he soon became

APACHES IN HOT PURSUIT

illness, but the latter demurred at this, because, he said, "the nurse would eat so much."

Last night the old hermit died. Just before the end came he raised himself on the pillow, pointed with his long, bony finger at the old chest and then fell back dead.

His effects were at once taken charge of by the township authorities and the old cabin carefully watched, as it is believed there are yet many hundreds of dollars stored away in its recesses. An effort will be made to discover the hermit's relatives, who are said to live in Philadelphia, what was supposed to be the address of one of them having been found among his papers.

DEATH OF JOHN TAYLOR.

President of the Mormon Church Passes Away-His Eventful Life and His Services to the Latter Day Saints.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 26 .- John Taylor, president of the Mormon Church, died at 7.55 last evening. The funeral will be at noon on Friday next in the Tabernacle. from 7 to 11.30 a.m., and the public will be permitted to view the remains.

John Taylor was born at Milnthorp, Westmoreland county, England, Nov. 1, 1808. He joined the Methodist church in England emigrated to Canada in 1832, following his in conflict with the Methodists in Toronto

Parley P. Pratt visited that city.
In 1836 Taylor and others were baptized in the Mormon Church by Hill, and in 1837 gathered to Kirtland, O.
In 1832 Joseph Smith had the "revelation," naming Taylor and others for members of the quorum of the 12 apostles to fill vacancies.

Western Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 26.-The Relocalities show an increase in the hay crops tity than usual. The quality of the hay crop, however, is not considered up to the average, although in most cases it was harvested in good condition. Oats and rye have suffered from the floods. Corn was late, but during the hot weather of the growth and is looking well. The acreage of

BOOKKEEPING CORRECT.

Financial Officer Evans' Big Accounts

Accurate to a Cent. Washington, July 29.-The committee from the office of the first comptroller of the treasury, appointed to examine the books and accounts of George W. Evans, financial and disbursing officer of the department of the interior, has completed its work and made its report. The examina-tion covers the period between May 1, 1883, tion covers the period between May 1, 1883, the date of Mr. Evans' appointment, and July 13, 1887. The report shows that the disbursements of the office for that period aggregate \$21,754,363, every cent of which is fully and satisfactorily accounted for. The accounts of all the other disbursing agents of the interior department, aggregating about \$100,000,000 yearly, are also kept by Mr. Evans and were shown to be absolutely correct. The statement is made that while this is the heaviest disbursing office under the government, its financial operations in the last 20 years amounting to over \$90,000,000, there has never been a loss to the government of even one cent.

A BEAN IN HIS THROAT.

A Peculiar Accident that Nearly Cost a Little Fellow His Life.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., July 29.-The case of the six-year-old son of George Vanderburgh of this village has attracted attention in of this village has attracted attention in Dutchess and adjoining counties. The boy got a bean in his left bronchial tube a week ago, and it came near costing the youngster his life. A physician visited the patient daily, and one occasion brought the boy back to life by artificial respiration. The case was becoming desperate. The doctor told the father of the boy to lay him across his knee, head downward, and to give him sharp blows between the shoulder blades. The father did so, and the bean was forcibly expelled into the lad's mouth. The little fellow is now all right.

the Pressure and Collapsed. BANGOR, Me., July 31.-A large store house on Broad street, owned by N. C. Ayer and occupied by A. R. Hopkins, containing 10,000 bushels of corn and 1000 to 1500 barrels of cement, besides a large quantit of flour, lime, cooperage stock and other goods, broke down last night, and the goods, broke down last night, and the contents of the second floor fell upon the first floor, carrying that through on the end aud side of the building and forcing themselves out. The goods were badly broken and mixed up. Loss heavy, but not yet estimated.

ELEVATOR'S DEADLY WORK.

Two Persons Horribly Mangled Eight Others Also Injured. ST. Louis, July 29.-The elevator in the shoe and slipper factory of Bernard Farrar

Safety Five Miles Away Across the Plain.

Wild Ride of Jeff Sampson, During Which His Companion is Shot Dead.

Besieged in His Ranch, He is Too Much for the Bloodthirsty Redskins.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.-The following thrilling account of the wild ride for life and plucky defence of his ranch by old Jeff

When he saw that Watkins was dead he resumed his flight; but the Apaches had gained on him during his delay, and when Within 50 Yards of the Corral, a ball broke one of his horse's legs and he had to jump from the saddle and run for his life. He reached the stockade, sprang inside and swung the gate to its place, but a bullet got in before the gate was closed and buried itself in his thigh. It was a 44-calibre revolver bullet. Sampson threw the heavy bar into the socket, drove in a pin to make it fast, and ran into the adobe, while the Apaches yelled and fired their guns outside.

In the house he was all alone, but he had arms, ammunition and plenty of food and water, and was confident that he could stand a siege if the band should not be reinforced. He tied a suspender around his thigh and twisted it with a stick to stop the bleeding, keeping an eye at the loophole to be prepared for tricks. The Apaches volcaround the corral, when the figures were; United States, 170; Canada, 22.
Railroad earnings, since the interstate law affected rates, afford no repliable indication of the volume of traffic, and publication of the volume of traffic, and publi

shoulder. The other disappeared unharmed. Then Jeff jumped to the north window and clipped the ear of a gentleman from San Carlos who was getting over the fence. His activity discouraged that plan of attack, and there was a lull in the storm of howis for a few minutes. Then began the sound of chopping at the gate. Two of the party evidently were trying to hack through to the bar with their hatchets. Jeff reached for his Springfield, that carried a heavy ball and ninety grains of powder. He listened to the chopping until he located the spot where the blows fell. He judged that the Apache was probably righthanded, and was standing just behind the 10-inch gate post. He drew a bead on the post and pressed the trigger. The chopping ceased, and Jeff subsequently found that the ball went through the soft wood and bored a hole in the abdomen of one of the choppers. If anybody will go to the ranch Jeff will point with pride to that hole in the

That experience made the Indians wary of indicating their positions near the stock-de, and the seven remaining warriors with-rew out of range to think things over. leff kept his eye on them until he saw them lismount and

Disappear Behind Clumps of Cactus ance for the next move in the game. time to bandage his wounded thigh in bet-ter shape and bathe it in cold water. On the ope of a low hill that was visible over the corral from the window of the abode was a stump big enough to snelter two men, if tney were careful. Jeff chuckled when he saw two Apaches crawling around to get behind that stump. It was distant about 300 yards, and Jeff had used it as a target so often that he knew its exact range and the elevation of his Winchester sight necessary to reach it. He did not try to prevent the redskins from getting behind it. He wanted them there.

They got there all right, and then worked their little game. About 200 yards to the left of the stump the rest of the band gathered in a hollow, and by waving their head feathers above shelter tried to draw Jeff's fire, and induce him to expose himself at the window. He saw the game, and fell in with it to the extent of taking a random shot toward the hollow. As soon as he fired he threw another cartridge into the chamber by the lever, and drew a bead on the edge of the stump. An Apache head was poked out, as he expected, and a Winchester ball went through it, quite unexpectedly to the owner of the head.

Then Jeff took the Springfield, so as not the corral from the window of the

read.

Then Jeff took the Springfield, so as not o disturb the sights on the Winchester, and practiced drop shots into the hollow ntil the five Apaches were glad to get out fit on their bellies. An occasional thud of bullet into the stump kept the fellow beind it reminded of the advisability of not becoming it.

a bullet into the stump kept the fellow behind it reminded of the advisability of not showing up.

At last the band moved back to where they had left their horses, mounted and prepared to leave, but it was evident that they wanted to get the buck from behind that stump. Jeff was determined that he shouldn't get away. The band rode down within long rifle range and opened a rattling fire on the adobe by way of diversion. Jeff wouldn't be diverted. He kept his eye to the Winchester sights, the sights on the stump, and his finger on the trigger. The Apache in a trap concluded to make a bold break, and sprang from behind the stump on the side opposite to the band. That was just where Jeff expected him to appear, and he hadn't got three feet from the stump when the Winchester cracked. The Apache bounded into the air and pitched forward upon his head with a hole clear through his body.

That ended the siege, and the six live Indians hastened out of the neighborhood, one of them with a broken shoulder, taking one scalp and leaving three unhandsome corpses as the result of their raid on Jeff Sampson's ranch.

The least agreed to attract, attending, and as the least agreed to the banks and the least force the collar traction of the part force to the cellar. There were 10 people in the clevator, and the profit for the cellar. There were 10 people in the clevator, and the profit for the cellar. There were 10 people in the clevator of the profit for something class of the profit for something class of the profit for the cellar. There were 10 people in the clevator of the profit for something class of the profit for something class of the profit for the profit for something class of the profit for the profit for the profit for something class of the profit for the profit for the profit for something class of the profit for the profit for something class of the profit for the profit for something class of the profit for the profit for the profit for something class of the profit for something class of the profit for the profit for the profit for something class of the profit for the p

was clinging. The McKelvey girl fell from the boat but in a position where she could be reached easily. The Dufresnie and Fipn girls clung to the boat, but the he boat but in a position where she ould be reached easily. The Dufresnie not Finn girls clung to the boat, but the ater from the dam was covering them, opes were finally got to them and the girls istened them to their waists and were ulled ashore. Many hundred people athered on the banks and lent all the aid ossible in rescuing the girls. Friends and elatives gathered about them and burst to tears while trying to congratulate nem.

A SCREEN BETWEEN THEM.

Preller's Murderer Visited by His Father -Mr. Brooks Hopes to be Able to Save His Son from Hanging.

St. Louis, Mo., July 28.—Samuel N. Brooks of Hyde, Eng., father of Hugh M. Brooks, better known to the world as Maxwell, the convicted murderer of C. Arthur Preller, arrived last night, and this morning plucky defence of his ranch by old Jeff in company with his son's lawyer, visited Sampson is from the pen of the special correspondent of the New York Times at his office, refused to allow the prisoner to cordance with the rules of his office, refused to permit the visitors to go inside the jail. So that father and son had to meet with a wire screen between them, and could not

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Exports-Failures. New York, July 29.—The Weekly Trade Review issued by R. G. Dun & Co. and E. in the United States during the past seven of 184, as compared with a total of 172 last week and 179 the week previous to the ast, and 192 for the corresponding week of

RUBBER MONOPOLY.

Trust Company with \$20,000,000 Capital Forming in New York. NEW YORK, July 27.-The rubber boot and shoe manufacturers of the country are perfecting a combination to be known as perfecting a combination to be known as
the American Rubber Trust Company. The
committee of organization is continuously
in session, and a meeting will soon be called
either in Boston or New York.

They propose to lump their capital into a
trust combany and receive trust certificates
in the new company in liou thereof. About
\$20,000,000 of capital is represented, manufacturing products which take a full half
of the yearly importation of crude rubber.
It is proposed to avoid ruinous competition
by the scheme both in the purchase of rubber and in the sale of the product.

MAIL COACHES STOPPED." nd then he watched with redoubled vigi- Two of Uncle Sam's Vehicles Robbed and Drivers "Held Up" by One Man. AUSTIN, Tex., July 31 .-- The mail coach and Fredericksburg, were stopped by a highnight, and the mail pouches were robbed of their contents, with the exception of tw registered packages, which escaped the notice of the robber. The highwayman

JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY.

The President Likes Invitations by Mail Better Than by Delegations. WASHINGTON, July 29:-Telegrams were that a committee of citizens of St. Paul and

to Washington to invite the President to visit those cities on his Western trip. They will be submitted to the President this evening, and it is more than probable that he will request that the committees abandon their proposed trip, and that instead the invitations be mailed to him. It is how-ever regarded as settled that the cities named will be included in his Western trip. SENATOR SHERMAN'S TRIP.

and May Go to Alaska. CLEVELAND, O., July 31.-Senator Sherman will arrive here tomorrow morning which point he will start over the Canadian

ment for vapor baths a puff, but I do want to describe a rather funny incident that followed our conversation. My companion had just been describing to me how his process would sober off, in half an hour, a man on the verge of delirium tremens, and how many men never thought of going home to their families without having recourse to his machine. While we were talking, a man evidently very much under the influence of too potent libations, came in, and leaning over the counter began a rather thick conversation with the clerk. We sauntered over, and soon were on the best of terms with the devotee of Bacchus. After a while the man said he wished he could taper off and go home. Here was an opportunity, and the machine above referred to was explained to him. Five minutes later he had staggered up stairs, and stood ready to be cured. His coat was already off, when a drunken idea seized him. "Shay, what er th' cost of a bath?" he asked. "Two dollars," was the reply. "Well, hic, this drunk's cost t'enty dollars, and no feller's goin' to get it for two dollars. I'll keep it first."

PATRON, KING OF TROTTERS.

He Beats Harry Wilkes in Three Straight Heats, and Harry Never Gets Ahead

Once-Other Races at Cleveland.

or beaten the stallion record in a race, Phallas, 2.13%.

The Wilkes followers lost a great deal of money at the pool. The odds for Wilkes were \$100 to \$50, and the Wilkes people kept piling it into the box even after Wilkes had lost a heat.

Expert horsewer wordered at Patron's that all trains have stopped.

e ever trotted.
Then the old claim was set up that Wilkes as "off." was "off."
All round, it was a great day. The track was fast, the weather hot, and 10,000 people saw the racing.

DOC VS. RATTLESNAKE.

Battle Between Them. MEDFIELD, July 27.-Yesterday afternoon Perry Johnson was at work in his meadow, strange antics of his dog some little distance away. On going to the spot he found the dog having a battle with a huge rattlesnake. As the reptile coiled to spring Johnson as the reptale collect to spring Johnson struck it with a pitchfork, and was fortunate enough to despatch it at the first blow. The reptile had worked himself into a perfect fury in its tussle with the dog. It was nearly seven feet long, and had 17 rattles, showing that it was at least 20 years old.

SAVED BY THE PONY.

Remarkable Rescue from Drowning in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.-At Higgins aged 3 years, were boating, when the child fell into the water. The mother, in her anxiety and fright, upset the boat, and as they were alone the chances were they would both have been drowned. Such would bath been drowned bath which had been turned loose to graze on the shore of the lake, come to their rescue. It swam out to them, and when they had taken secure hold of its mane struggled back to shore, a tired but heroic pony.

The animal is inclined to be balky and he never would pull anything but a light load, but he is a prime favorite now.

RESIGNS HIS PENSION.

Never Much the Matter with Him. and Cured by Faith in the Lord. CHICAGO, July 27.—A Washington special to the Times says: The commissioner of pensions has just received the following

letter:

ELK FALLS, Kan., July 20.
To the Commissioner of Pensions:
Drop me from the pension list, for I am cured by faith in the Lord; blessed be the name of the Lord! I have never had much the matter with me, so the blessed Lord hadn't much to do. Blessed be His holy name!

Yours truly,

This man has for some time been receiv-

Harvey Cunningham.

This man has for some time been receiving a pension of \$6 a month. The commissioner suspects insanity, and will investigate the matter before he drops the man's name from the rolls. A couple of years ago a man walked into the pension office and announced that he had recovered from his disabilities and wanted his name stricken from the rolls. He seemed perfectly rational, and his unusual request was granted, but, in a week he had developed violent mania and had to be sent to an asylum.

SECURITIES MISSING.

They Are Said to Have Been Lost in Speculation - The Amount

New York, Aug. 1 .- The Sun says that \$275,000 worth of the securities of the estate of the late William Lottimer are miss ing from the safe deposit vault, where they belong, and are said to have been lost in belong, and are said to have been lost in speculation by Jerome L. Hill, exsecretary of the estate. Mr. Hill admits having devoted portions of the estate to his own use. He is, said to have been interested in the success of the Baltimore & Ohio deal, and to have been wiped out by its collapse. Suits will be begun by the estate against his brokers. Mr. Hill is very hilfrom excitement.

NATIONAL PROHIBITIONISTS. Call for a Meeting of the National

Committee at Chicago in November. CHICAGO, July 28.—The National Prohi ition party today issued the following: The national committee of the Prohibition party are hereby called to meet in Chicago on Nov. 16, 1887, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of the national nominating convention of 1888, and transacting such other business as pertains to the national committee.

In the States which have been organized since July 24, 1884, it is requested that the State central committee name two members to the national committee and send a record of such appointments to this office.

attite and send a record of such applies office.

In the case where a member of the national committee cannot attend the meeting of the convention in Nov. 16 a proxy may be appointed, but such proxy must be a resident of the State he represents.

On Nov. 17 a general conference of prohibitionists will be held in Chicago for suggestions and consultation, and an invitation is hereby extended to the members of the party to be present.

HE DIDN'T WANT TO SWEAR, But He Used an Illustration that Helped Him Out Mightily. [Lewiston Journal.]
A well-known parson in Lewiston, has

self down on the window-sill and looked at the street. A neighbor, passing by, said: "Well, Mr. B., how do they go?" "Eh," says the parson, "they go; well, they go a good deal as Mr. Boggs' bull. You've heard about him?" "Never." was the reply. "Well, then, it was the first pasterate I preached and one of my first prayer meetings in the pastorate. Things had come to a standstill. Nobody had anything to say. I was young and somewhat frightened at the silence, and hardly knew what to do. I felt that I must say something, however, and so I exhorted the people to say what the spirit moved, to discuss little things, to give testimony on trivial matters, if need be. Suddenly uprose Mr. Boggs. He had something to say and he said it, and this is how he began it. I never go any further than the beginning of Mr. Boggs' testimony, for that points the allusion. Mr. Boggs arose painfully and began:

"Now, there," said he, "there's my bull; he's acting like the very devil—" And here the parso 1 looked at the window shades and smiled.

And the neighbor smiled and meditative-

The Swollen Savannah Over flows Its Banks.

And Nearly Submerges the Beautiful Southern City. .

Railroads Washed Away-Thousands of the Population Removed in Boats.

river rose rapidly all day Saturday and Sunday, and last night registered 35 feet. ven-eighths of the entire city is flooded to a depth of from one to 20 feet, and in story of the houses. All the stores on upper Broad street are flooded, and many thou-CLEVELAND, July 29.—Patron defeated Harry Wilkes today, and in doing it trotted a race that proved him without doubt to be canal bank burst yesterday, and Lombard's

Wilkes had lost a heat.

Expert horsemen wondered at Patron's great performance, and many declared that he could have beaten Wilkes the best day rounded by water, and in the The Enterprise cotton factory is sur-rounded by water, and in the stores in that neighborhood the water is up over the coun-

> and the prospects are that they will remain so for the next two weeks. Reports from up river are to the effect that it is pouring rain, and it was feared the ntire city would be flooded.

ers. Every factory in the city is shut down,

It rained in torrents here yesterday after noon, and water was so deep on the streets that sailing yachts could be seen on dozens At 10 o'clock last night the entire city was thrown into an uproar by "Big Steve," the old alarm bell, sounding 30 taps, which signal is to call the whole city out. People

signal is to call the whole city out. People rushed out into the dry streets in their night robes, and those in the flooded districts ran to their windows. Ladies and children were screaming, and the entire city thought a big wave was to wash over and swallow Augusta.

Men engaged in the work of rescue frantically ran home to their wives and children, and others, not knowing what had happened, remained helpless as if stunned. It soon became noised around that the canal bank on Upper Greene street was breaking, and that its water would flood the entire city, the level being six feet above the water on Upper Greene and Broad streets.

Every merchant whose store the water had not yet reached ran to it with all speed, and at 2 a. m. was still at work removing goods.

tely, all occi

fast into the houses. Fortunately, all occupants of those near by have been removed. Greene, Telfair, Walker and Fennick streets, down below McIntosh and South, will be flooded two or three feet higher than they now are.

Many boats are now being hauled there to remove those who seem determined to remain in their houses to the last moment. It is feared the heavy rains which were reported up the river yesterday will cause another rise, and this, together with the break in the canal, will cause the loss of millions of dollars in Augusta. The streets are washed so badly that it will take six months' work to again put them in good condition. Nearly every sewer is burst, and all in all affairs here just now are in a terrible condition.

ENGLISHMEN WISH TO VOTE.

They Start a Movement for Naturalis zation in Connecticut. NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31 .- A similar movement to that which was recently started in Boston is on foot in this city on he part of the English alien and nonthe part of the English alien and non-voting residents to become citizens and vote. A meeting was held a few days ago and another this afterneon. At today's meeting it was determined to hold a general meeting to take action and perfect organization on Wednesday, Aug. 3. There are said to be 4000 English resi-dents in this city and vicinity and at present only about 500 are voters. Naturalization will take place as rapidly as possible. It is said that there are nearly 2000 Englishmen in Meriden, mostly employed in the manufactories in that city, and they will inangu-rate a similar movement after the New Haven political movement shall get under

SMALL BOYS FOR CAME. The Unlucky Shot of Two Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., July 31.—At Bristol this afternoon Thomas Barry and Luke McCarthy were in a boat on Birge's pond iring at objects in the water, when one oys on the shore, fatally wounding Perry

COURT ETIQUETTE INFRINCED. and Allows Smoking in Her Presence.

The rigid court etiquette of Spain is being

radually infringed by the Queen Regent

When the ministers recently went to Aran-jiez to hold a council with the Queen, they jiez to hold a council with the Queen, they found her majesty driving herself on the park, and she insisted on the chief ministers' getting into her carriage, when she drove them back to the palace.

After the council Queen Christina kept the ministers to breakfast, and at the close of the meal ordered cigars to be brought in, somewhat to the ministerial dismay, as smoking in the presence of a Spanish queen has never been allowed before.

Marie Antoinette's relaxation of strict etiquette is said by some authorities to have been the actuating cause of the French revolution and of the loss of her own head and it will furnish a neat item when the next inevitable Spanish rumpus comes of to say that Christina touched off the volcano herself with those cigars.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28.—The Atlanta Conof crop reports of the departments of the Southern States by its correspondents, sums up the situation as follows: First, the cotton crop up to today is the best ever known in crop up to today is the best ever known in the South; second, the cotton crop is the best in 10 years; third, the cotton and corn; crops combined are the best the South has ever known. The Constitution predicts the largest hay crop ever made in the South; and noting that wheat is lower than in 40 years, says the present year in the South will be marked for decades to come with a white stone as the year of presperity.

WOLFBORO, N. H., July 26.—Mrs. Nancy Edgerly, a resident of this village, com-pletes her one hundred and third year to-

day. She is feeble in health, but quite vig-orous as regards intellect. She can relate incidents in her early life accurately, but fails to retain in her memory occurrences of later years.

## AROUND THE FARM

THE SUMMER DAIRY.

Butter and Cheese-The Summer Feed and Care of Cows-Some Useful Advice to Farmers.

In its passage through the body of the cow, the fatty matter of which butter is composed is dissolved or saponified by alka-line secretions with which it comes in contact, and in its passage through the lacteal glands it becomes mingled with a small amount of caseine or cheesy matter, which is also held in solution by the same agency, and the two combined appear in the milk in the form of minute globules constituting same size, even in the milk of the same cow, and in the milk of different cows they dif-fer widely. The larger ones have the less ored and higher flavored, and are made up of softer fat than the smaller ones. The larger grains, when rising through the milk. meet with less resistance in proportion to their bulk, and thus come to the surface first. This fact may be noticed by setting cream will appear at the top of the jar, and milk of some cows the line of demarcation between the milk and cream, as indicated by the color, will be very distinct after standing 10 or 12 hours, and in others no definite line will appear to designate clearly the depth of the cream. In this case, the globules of cream are small, made up mostly of white fat, and loaded down with mostly of white fat, and loaded down with particles of caseine attached to them, which gives them nearly the same specific gravity as the rest of the milk, and hence they rise so sluggishly that some of them never get separated from the milk. Cream on such milk will, of course, be most abundant on the top, but it will be found in diminishing quantity mingled with the milk all the way to the bettom of the verse.

the top, but it will be found in diminishing quantity mingled with the milk all the way to the bettom of the vessel.

This occurs to some extent in all milk. There are some portions of the cream made up of such heavy materials, so minute that they cannot move fast enough to get up before the milk sours, especially if they have far to rise. Skinming, therefore, does not get all the butter. It leaves below the lighter colored, lower flavored and solidest part. Churning the cream alone gives about 10 per cent less of butter than the whole milk. But all skimming is not done alike; some take off only the thick, clotted cream, while others dip deeper and take in a part of the top milk, and, of course, lose less. From 20 to 25 per cent, of the bulk of the milk generally goes into the churn, and yields from 5 to 10 per cent, less than whole milk, but a higher flavored and higher colored article is produced. All other circumstances being the same, butter made from whole milk will keep longer than that made from cream alone. This statement accords with the observation and experience of some of the best manufacturers and closest observers in the dairy interest. Besides this there are good reasons why this difference should occur. When milk is set for cream to rise, the peculiar gmell emitted by freshlydrawn milk, and which is termed by dairymen "animal oder." is all the time escaping from the surface of the milk, rapidly at first but afterwards more slowly, but still all the time escaping from the surface of the milk, rapidly at first but afterwards more slowly, but still all the time escaping.

tests have demonstrated this fact beyond question.

This oder, in its influence upon cheese, has been proved to be a highly putrefactive agent, and it is equally so in butter. When the top of the milk becomes coated over with cream, the edor, when escaping, becomes entangled in the cream and remains in it, so that the cream will taste of it more than any other part of the milk. When the cream only is churned, it does not all escape; a part of it remains in the butter, modifying its flavor and hastening its decomposition. But when the whole milk is churned, the cream, by being agitated in so large a quantity of sour milk, the acid of which is a most effective neutralizer of bad odors, becomes completely cleansed, the oder bing absorbed by the milk as it could not be by any other method. There are also volatile edie in milk that are so light as to escape at ordinary temperatures. These are detained in the cream in the same way as animal odor. They contribute to the arema and nuty flavor of butter, But however desirable they may be for heightening the flavor, their presence is a detriment to keeping qualities, as these volatile cile in flavor, their presence is a detriment to keeping qualities, as these volatile cils in butter first become rancid, making it diffi-cult to keep sound any butter that contains

These oils, like "animal odor," become absobed by agitation in sour milk. So that while butter from whole milk has less flavor and color than that from croam it has less that of the treatment in a kettle of fruit. Second, the pack of decay or acid change will developed in texture, and has a uniformity and a purity of flavor obtained in no ther way.

The cost of churning whole milk is four times as great as in churning cream, which is quite an item when it is to be done by hand. In large dairies where power is used the question as to which is the best mode many turn upon the market to which it goes. If it is goor to be consumed, and high flavor and odor are called for the smaller amount with these well developed may bring more mild offer a pin's point to enter and spoil the first with these well developed may bring more money than a larger amount in which they are abade. But if very long-keeping, great mildronnity and plenty of flavor, with solidity of texture, are demanded, then butter from whole milk, with its larger quantity, will be found to bring the best results. In small dairies, where the work is done by hand it is doubtful whether it would generally pay to churn the whole milk. But even in such dairies it will pay to churn from one-third to one-half of the milk, throwing out the milk part in the bottom of the vessel.—Live Stock Journal.

Keeping fruit or any provision depends on three things. It must be sound to begin. A spock of decay or acid change will develop the hat they indicate the fruit is to expel the air tuite, which would naturally proceed to ferment. Air penerates in finer ways than we can discent, and early in the spring as it can be got the same the summer sun comes oil, and is a little sandy, so that it will not bake up hard when the summer sun comes oil, and is a little andy so that it will not bake up hard when the summer sun comes oil, and is a little andy so that it will not be arritight. The object of the fruit. Second, the first is to expel the air tuite, which would introve the fir

Hints to Cheese-Makers. This is the season when witches get into the cheese vat. There are many sources

1. The cows may be kept in scant pastures without shade, the broiling sun pouring down upon their unprotected backs from morning until night. This is amonying and injurious to health, causing a feverish cendition of the system, which is communicated to the milk and aids in the development of floating curds. The good darryman provides his cows with an abundance of shade, and sees to it that they do not have to laber all day in a dried-up pasture to get a scant supply of food, but have a sufficiency to eas and timesto lie down in cool places, chew the cut, dream and secrete good, wholesome milk.

2. Cows are too often compelled to get their supply of water from stagmant ponds and pools. These are teeming with animal and vegetable forms of life of a microscopic character, which are taken into the stomach

and vocatable forms of life of a microscopic character, which are taken into the stomach and enter into the circulatory system. Experiments made at Cornell University some years ago showed that these minute cranisms and soores not only go into the blood, where they are found, but into the milk which is elaborated from the blood. Such milk will play the very mischief in the cheese vat, turning out cheeses that when cured are known as "stinkers." Pure water and plenty of it are absolutely essential to the production of sound milk.

3. At this season of the year the air is full of all sorts of microscopic life, the germs of which are floating and settling everywhere. They are most plentiful in stables, painyards, sheds, etc., and wherever there is ferinenting and decaying matter. If the cows are milked in such a place these microbes will be inhaled by the cows and enter into the general circulation and thence into the milk pails and cans, and contaminate milk by direct search.

enter into the general circulation and thenes into the milk, and they will also fall into the milk pails and cans, and contaminate milk by direct contact. It is declared by good authority that if the cows breathe afeul atmosphere for 15 minutes the foulness will show in the flavor of the milk and figure its keeping-qualities. These microbes may not at once show in the cheese vat, but they will develop sooner or later, and their effects will be seen in the cheese on the ranges. Therefore, all places and their vicinities where cows are milked cannot be kept too clean nor be too claroughly decorized.

4. The milk may be injured by improper handling. It may not be properly cooled at fight, and, therefore, taint or sour. It may be too closely confined in the cans while hot, and in this was become tainted. It may be earlied to the factory in cans not properly ventilated and be exposed for a long fine on the read to the hot rays of the sun, which will develop taint. The hot milk of the morning's milking may be poured into the cold night's milk, thus hastening the degemposition of the latter by raising the temperature, and through this teining and souring the whole batch. Care should be taken to keep the night's and morning's milk separate, unless the latter is thoroughly cooled before the two are mixed. The other capses of early taint and should be taken to keep the night's and morning's milk separate, unless the latter is theroughly cooled before the two are mixed. The other causes of early taint and decomposition should, of course, be avoided and granded against,

5. Ferments and trains may collect in the

and falls with the changes outside. The curfing-room should be so constructed as to be under perfect conjugator, the content of the page of the curfing proof of temperature, being a produced in both as constructed with the changes and put in them sufficient counts for a large share of this characte, and this accounts for a large share of the paor or indifferent cleese thrown upon the market, and this sciences thrown upon the market, and the should be sown will then depend in ferent cleese thrown upon the market, and the should be sown will then depend in the factory. All curing-rooms should have dead are paged on the case of the case

traced to the temperature, being mostly too

which bring butter in 20 to 60 minutes are the best.

The fact that it takes longer to churn whole milk than cream has caused an investigation of the question, what is the effect of adding water to the cream? Mueler, the investigator who put the matter to a test, found that it required 15 minutes longer to churn the cream when an equal volume of water was added to the cream, all the other conditions being the same. Other experiments have confirmed this test, the water being added in different proportions and the mixture then being allowed to stand for varied periods of time before churning, so that it is considered to be a useless practice to add water or any other liquid to the cream, and thick cream, within certain limits, is more favorable to the churning process than thin cream, and the greater the volume the greater the labor required in making the butter come; that is to say, there is a waste of force as well as of time, and there can certainly be nothing gained in handling a large mass of watered buttermilk. The watering process is specially objectionable when the water is not clean and pure.

Ice-Cooled Butter. Elaborate tests conducted under the ausices of the Danish government last season in relation to the ice-cooling of butter previous to its transportation by rail and steamer gave results of interest to dairy men generally. These Danish experiments proved what some of our progressive dairymen contend, viz.: That the cooling of butter to 32° Fahrenheit enables the butter to resist the effects of a high temperature for a much longer time than if it had not been cooled. The result of four series of tests on butter that was four days en route showed that the samples sent in refrigerators, after standing two or type days in common cellars at a temperature of 60 to 65° Fahrenheit, were always better than the samples which had been transported without ice. It was furthermore shown in these experiments that the iced samples, after lying in the same cellar a week or two, were better in quality than the ordinary samples.

Dealers' tests in these Danish trials showed, along with the laboratory experiments, that the defects in the ice-cooled butter were less easy of detection than in the caze of butter that had not been cooled. The most desirable results were gained by keeping the ice-cooled butter in an iced.

The most deciration by rail and steamer gave results of interest to dairy who find some of their colonies queen beceders in the Southern States, and many are imported by Canadian bee keepers in the Southern States, and many are imported by Canadian bee keepers in the Southern States, and many are imported by Canadian bee keepers in the Southern States, and many are imported by Canadian bee keepers in the Southern States, and many are imported by Canadian bee keepers in the Southern States, and many are imported by Canadian bee keepers in the Southern States, and many are imported by Canadian bee keepers in the Southern States, and many are imported by Canadian bee keepers in the Southern States, and many are imported by Canadian bee keepers in the spring. It is not advisable, however, to take a good queen out of the hive in take a good queen out of the hive in take a good queen out of the hive in n relation to the ice-cooling of butter pre-

Care of Preserved Fruit-Curing Tobacco-The Turnip and the Out-

What Farmers Should Know, Etc. Keeping fruit or any provision depends on

method. Says this correspondent: It is held that the great bulk of nicotine is a tobacco plant lies in the stalk, and that in the old process of curing this nicotine is driven to the leaf, and hence becomes an injury to it. Stripping the leaves as they ripen and curing them off the stalk almost entirely relieves the tobacco of all nicotine, and as a consequence improves its quality to a considerable degree."

"If the above can be substantiated as a fact," says the Southern Tobacco Journal, "it will greatly revolutionize the tobacco basiness with reference to curing. A great many planters hold that a leaf of tobacco broken from the stalk before it is cured becomes lifeless and almost worthless. This ground is demonstrated to be false by examining a lot of tobacco cured after being stripped. We have in our office a small sample of smoking tobacco manufactured from leaf stripped in the field and afterwards cured. It has the pleasant aroma of fine smoking tobacco, does not affect the nerves, and does not leave a biting, unpleasant taste after smoking, as is often the case with most smoking tobacco. Whether these qualities arise from being cured after rease with most smcking tobacco. Whether these qualities arise from being cured after broken from the stalk wa don't know, but it seems most likely that this is the reason. Thorough experiments will be made this summer to test the matter, and if there is anything in the claim for non-nicotine to-bacco it will soon get its quota of credit."

soli stime-phere for 15 minutes the food and leave a briting unsay by the milk and any out at any other hand of the milk and any out at any other hand of the milk and any out at any other hand of the control of the c

a long time, the causey as a rule, can be traced to the temperature, being mostly too low; and the amount of force expended in a given time, as well as other causes, has defeated to the time as well as other causes, has defeated to the high temperature, which acts in the mixture then being allowed to stand for when the whole milk is churned, a longer to the cream has caused an instantion that it required 15 minutes are the test, found that it required 15 minutes longer to churn the cream when an equal volume of water was added to the cream, and the cream which as longer to churn the cream when an equal volume of water was added to the cream, all the other conditions being the same. Other experiments have confirmed this test, the water being added in different proportions and the mixture then being allowed to stand for varied periods of time before churning, so that it is considered to be a useless practice to add water or any other liquid to the cream, and thick cream, within certain limits, is more favorable to the churning, and the greater the labor required in making the butter comes than thin cream, and the greater the volume the greater the labor required in handling a large mass of watered butter-milk. The watering process is specially introducing Queens.

——Germantown Telegraph.

——Where hay is plentiful it is not easy to out their oats just when the grain is in the milk. We say pay, because when it is considered that the handling and the threshing of the grain, and the waste of the straw and the wars to the grain, and the waste of the grain, and the wars to file period of the question, what is the event ways, we beliated the churning for the dustrily admitted two out their oats just when the grain is in the milk. Stage of the grain, and the waste of the grain, and the waste of the grain, and the wars to do od calls not only for labor but expense in evernal

Introducing Queens.

Bee keepers who have the common black bees and who wish to improve their stock, can do so by introducing an Italian queen or some other improved breed. Introducing can be practiced nearly any time during the season. Early queens can be obtained from queen breeders in the Southern States, and

her.

"If the queen is only of ordinary value I smoke her right in without any of the previous caging. I have had almost uniform success with the latter method, what little I have used it. Two points of caution are in order—never introduce any workers with the queen, just the queen alone; never open or otherwise disturb the colony under five days from the date of introduction."

When preparing a crop of mangels I choose a good piece of land that has a deep soil, and is a little sandy, so that it will not

of steaming the fruit is to expel the air and arrest the change in the julee, which would anturally proceed to ferment. Air penetrates in finer ways than we can discern, and needs much less than the crevice of a hair or a pin's point to enter and spoil. The contents. Glass that is free from reacks or a tribubles, well glazed stoneware, free from flaws, keep the fruit from the air, provided it is sealed with putty or bladder, so well glazed stoneware, free soaked and left to shrink on the mouth of the jars. Cans with screw tops and rubber rings are apt to have slight defects, which prevent perfect sealing, and cannot be depended on without wax.

Third, the latter is the prove from opening from a kitchen, is not the place to preserve fruit. It may be put up in the best manner and yet spoil through keeping in the light or where it is not cool. Glass does and wards, or keep the assets inches of non-conducting main dask, dry sand or sawdust, or dry, sifted asles, most preserves will stand freezing weather without injury, but each can needs at least six inches of non-conducting missing wather without injury, but each can needs at least six inches of non-conducting missing wather without injury, but each can needs at least six inches of non-conducting missing wather without injury, but each can needs at least six inches of non-conducting missing wather without injury, but each can needs at least six inches of non-conducting missing wather without injury, but each can needs at least six inches of non-conducting missing wather without injury, but each can needs at least six inches of non-conducting missing wather without injury, but each can needs at least six inches of non-conducting missing wather without injury, but each can needs at least six inches of non-conducting missing wather without injury, but each closely the conducting the conduc

Reducing Animal Refuse.

Not only bones, but animal substances of every kind, may be converted into valuable manure by either of the following methods: Hoofs, horns, woollens of every kind, and even old leather, may be converted into manure, instead of burning the material and filling the whole neighborhood with

The New York Tribune published the folowing statement last week as coming from

lowing statement last week as coming from one of the leading hay firms of that city:

"Our inquiries concerning the condition of the hay and grass crop.extending through the as well as the weeds. Wherever dirt from excavations is piled around trees in summer while in full leaf it is pretty sure to kill them. The leaves turn yellow because the extra covering over the roots excludes the air. In fall or winter there is lability to injury, as the soil is loosened by freezing, and the tree will start new roots higher up if not covered too deeply. If a straw states, where clover is being largely raised for fodder, it is also better than last year. In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin the drought has affected the crop, and the surplus of last year is yet unsold. Many of the correspondents report the quality as poorer than that of last year. This, however, may show a changed are condition should we have good weather for curing. We believe, also, that the experience of the last few years is leading the more practical and intelligent growers, especially those dependent on the New York markets. to cut early and cure carefully. It has been clearly demonstrated that the care of hay pays. The early cut, of a good color, always sells; while that poorily and carelessly made is neglected by buyers and soid, if at all, at low prices. Hence we are of the opinion that the quality is largely in the hands of the makers."

Gement for Mending Boots, Shoes and

add a half ounce of pure guttapercha, cut in small pieces and cork tight. Shake occasionally, and when dissolved, it too thin, add a little more guttapercha, but if too thick, slightly reduce by adding chloroform. When brought to the consistency of honey prepare the patch to be put on the boot by paring the edges neatly, making them very thin, sorape all dirt and grease from the under surface of the boot. Apply the cement thoroughly—but not too thick—to both surfaces; heat both so as to soften the cement, and when soft apply the patch, pressing it firmly to the boot a few minutes until the cement is set. Patches put on in this way are cenerally quite as durable and much more tidy than these sewed on by an expert cobbler. Old carriage tops can be mended in this manner by the aid of a hot iron to soften the cement.

What Farmers Should Know. There is a growing determination among it. farmers not to wash the wool on the sheep.
It saves tagging on the sheep and a considerable waste of wool, which gets dirty when the sheep are turned out. There is no hability for the sheep to get fly-blown, provided they are sheared early, which can be done whenever they are not kept for washing. When this is the case they must be kept till the weather is warm, and then, with many, two or three weeks to give the wool time to dry and the oil to start. All of this delay is torture to the sheep. Early shearing is a blessing to them if they are protected from the cold wind. This is easily done by keeping them in a tight enclosure, where the heat from their ewn bodies will temper the cold to such a degree that they will not even take cold. Such has been my experience for two years with sheep shorn April 1. When turned out for the first two weeks they are brought in at night, as they should be any way, and fed grain and hay. A shorn sheep is in better condition to have a lamb, and it will not get thin so readily when suckling, and the lamb is not perplexed with wool tags and filth. More interest in this subject is wanted and more unity of action with farmers. There is no philosophy in the idea of expecting a sheep to carry a fleece of wool in warm weather, and at the same time furnish milk to suckle and make a fine lamb. A little more reason and less greed in this connection would be more humane to say the least. I am sure there is more profit in early shearing than otherwise.

The New York Times reasons that if, as is claimed for soiling, one cow can be kept on one acre the year round, and a cow can be when the sheep are turned out. There is no

The New York Times reasons that if, as is claimed for soiling, one cow can be kept on one acre the year round, and a cow can be made to bring \$50 a year of gross income, the proceeds of an acre of land may then be made to reach this sum, which is more than three times as much as the average yield of ordinary farm crops. The advantage of soiling is, then, apparently so great that every farmer who can should certainly make a practice of it whenever circumstances are favorable. But it is labor which conquers all things, and labor is necessary for successful practice of soiling. This is the great bugbear which frightens people who forget or ignore the fact that if 10 cows are kept on 100 acres of land farmed in the ordinary manner with an expenditure of a certain amount of labor, if by soiling 100 cows can be kept on the same 100 acres, there must be 10 times as much labor expended. Of course, the profit will be increased in the same ratio, if the labor is as effective in the larger business as in the smaller.

Poultry manure rapidly decomposes during warm weather, and gives the poultry house a very unpleasant oder. This cannot

Poultry manure rapidly decomposes during warm weather, and gives the poultry
house a very unpleasant odor. This cannot
well be avoided, even when the house is
daily cleaned, but it can be so treated as not
only to be of greater value, but also to lessen
the disagreeable odor to a certain extent.
The roosts should, of course, be so arranged
that the droppings will all fall on a platform. Keep the platform covered half an
inch thick with well-sifted, fine dry dirt.
To do this is first to scatter the durt and then
over the dirt sprinkle a handful of kamite inch thick with well-slifted, fine dry dirt. To do this is first to scatter the dirt and then over the dirt sprinkle a handful of kainite (German potash salts), which will arrest the escape of ammonia when decomposition begins. Two or three times a week (daily is better) sweep the platform with a broom. After it is clean sprinkle the platform and floor with a solution of a tablespoonful of carbolic acid in a gallon of water, and then scatter the dry dirt on the platform. The well-known Douglass mixture, composed of one pound of copperas, two gallons of water and an ounce of sulphiric acid, is also an excellent disinfectant and a very cheap compound that can be used freely.

There is nothing that will kill the bots in the stomach of a horse, since they are able to resist the action of any medicine that can be safely administered to the horse. At this season of the year, however, when the bots are passing away, their exit may be hastened by a good dose of aloes or other physic. In the fall, when the young bots are being taken into the stomach, they may be killed by an occasional dose of one or two ounces oil of turpentine or benzine. Prevention is the best and surest method. A little prevention during late summer and autumn will prevent the introduction of any great number of the bots. Clip all of the long hair from the throat, breast and limbs of the horse; then wash daily with warm soapsuds to remove all eggs of the bot-fly that have been laid during the day. A little oil applied to the throat, breast and fore limbs will prevent the eggs from readily adhering to the lair, when deposited by the fly.

worth the trouble, and good trees may be thus easily procured.

Where there is a small patch of thistles they may be destroyed most effectually by mulching. Do not out off the tops, but bury them under the straw, pressing it down so that they cannot rise up. If new sprouts rise through the mulch bend them down under the straw or add more. This mulching process should not be tried under trees that it is desired to save. It will destroy them as well as the weeds. Wherever dirt from excavations is piled around trees in summer while in full leaf it is pretty sure to kill them. The leaves turn yellow because the extra covering over the roots ex-

markets, to cut early and cure carefully. It has been clearly demonstrated that the care of hay pays. The early cut, of a good color, always sells; while that poorly and carelessly made is neglected by buyers and sold, if at all, at low prices. Hence we are of the opinion that the quality is largely in the hands of the makers."

Cement for Mending Boots, Shoes and Carriage Tops.

A cement which answers well for the above purposes may be made by dissolving pure guttapercha in chloroform until the solution is about as thick as honey. Take a three ounce phial to the druggist and have two ounces of chloroform put in it. To this add a half ounce of pure guttapercha, cut in small pieces and cork tight. Shake occasionally, and when dissolved, it too thin, add a little more guttapercha, but if too thick, slightly reduce by adding chloroform. When brought to the consistency of honey prepare the patch to be put on the

## SHMILING BETTY.

Shmiling Betty, Shweet und pretty, Like dose budding flower, Haf gompletely
Shained me shweetly
Mit her vitching power.

Laugh so merry, Lips like cherry— Ach, dose eyes of azure! Sheeks so rosy, Form so cosy, Fill mine heart mit pleasure.

Dot I vas mitout her, She not shoold me, Nefer more to doubt her. Hal she's coming,

Softly humming,
Down der shtreet a-sailing.
Guess I'll hold her, Und vill told her Vat mine heart vas ailing. "Shweetest Betty,

You alretty
Haf mine heart gebroken;
Von't you lof' me— Only gif me Youst von leedle token?" Yah, she like me!-

Youst vat shtrike me I haf not discover. Blizzard, may be, Or a "baby Cyclone" blow me ofer. Hold. I hit it-Dot's vat did it: Shon L. must haf dress him

Dot for Betty Any vav. I Cannot say I Find her more so pretty; After all, she

Like a lady,

Radher tall she Freckled, too. alretty. Eyes of green und Figure lean und Shtyle shoost like a Quaker; Ugly mout', I Youst found ont; I Guess I petter shake her.

EMILE PICKHARDT ("Mentor").

## A Suggestion to Anglers.

[Forest and Stream.]
The fishing seemed better this year than ever. I have thought many times if I were running a camp of this kind I would allow none too fish who did not take a small car along with the boat and keep the fish alive should have near the landing at night. This could be drawn upon for food and emptied

could be drawn upon for food and emptied when too full, and a useless waste of fish prevented. I saw a party bring in 289 dead trout one day which were not needed for food, and I am sure the boys would have been full as willing to have brought them in alive as dead.

In my last three days of fishing I brought only five trout to camp, returning to the water all others caught, while the party I mentioned brought in 871 in the same time all dead. Such a reckless waste as this could easily be prevented, but no one seems to care. In some such way only can sport for future years be assured, whereas I predict that under present arrangements one of the best fishing resorts in Maine will, in five years, have become one of the poorest.

Knew All About Peter. [Our Dumb Animals.]
It was at a Sunday school exhibition, and

the superintendent was showing off the results of his labors. During the exercises anything about Peter. No one answered. The question was repeated several times, The question was repeated several times, till finally a little girl held up her hand.

"Well, my dear," said the superintendent, "that's right. I am glad to see there is one little girl who will put these larger boys and girls to shame."

The little girl came forward to the platform, and was told to tell the audience what she knew of Peter.

She put her finger in her mouth, and, looking very smiling, said:

Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,

Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her;
Put her in a pumpkin shell,
And there he kept her very weal.
Amid the roar that followed she hurried
gayly to her seat.

Use Short Pen-Handles.

[New York Mail.].
"A man cannot write rapidly or gracefully "A man cannot write rapidly or gracefully with a long-handled pen," so said one of the most rapid penman in this city. "The reason is that in describing the curves of the various letters the long handle must describe similar curves, and the longer the handle the more sweeping the curves. In writing, the thumb and forefinger act as a fulcrum. The pen-handle is the lever. Now it stands to reason that the longer the lever the slower will be its motions. That is a law of natural philesophy, and vet many men will persist in using long pen-handles. The proper length for a pen-handle is about an inch longer than the index finger."

## IN THE DUMB WORLD.

Wild Beasts Need Not be Ferae Naturae.

deposit their eags there, the grub, if and consequent productiveness of land where now to obtain satisfactory crops commercial fertilizers are resorted. For working these large stacks into suitable mercial fertilizers are resorted. For working these large stacks into suitable different kinds, and in number suited to its size. It has long been my practice to build, just previous to threshing, a yard or 'stackpen' of common fencerals, well staked and finished with a good top, will be in condition to remain till the approach of cold wather.

If there are supplies should then he placed history and the straw well laid over the rails, and finished with a good top, will be in condition to remain till the approach of cold wather.

If there are supplies should then he placed history and the remainder be used for bedding in stables littering the yard and sheds in sufficient quantity to absorb all liquids, thus preventing the animals, particularly milds cover entire the process covering the animals particularly milds covering the diagraph and cattle, that they cannot do valuable manure will result from frequent draughts on the straw stack, with leaves from the lawn, pea vines, etc. Straw stacked in this manner does not allow the stock to pasture. Thus straw is converted the stock to pasture. Thus straw is converted from the parents in quality, and as each section is finished contract the stack pen, and continue the process untill the whole is fed, which should court at or near the time of turning the stock to pasture. Thus straw is converted the stock to pasture. Thus straw is converted the stock to pasture. Thus straw is converted from the parents in quality to be an any new sorts better than our old standard varieties and plantage that the process and low which we have the means at hand may new sorts better than our old standard varieties and plantage that the process of the season a surprisingly large the stock to pasture. The straw is converted from the particular of the process of the season as allowed the straw of t any four-legged animal. Take some of the dogs, for instance. There is one a few miles out of the city that will never be forgotten by a man who encountered him only a few weeks ago. "I was going fishing," he says, "and did not start till 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I had to be back at 6, and set out on foot for a little prook supposed to be only five miles away. At four miles an hour that would give nearly two hours' fishing. I tramped for about an hour and a half without coming near the stream. Them I passed a fence that had a hole in it, and just inside asleep on the ground was a dog as big as an elephant. I didn't see him till he woke up in a rage and came out through the hole in the fence with his hair standing up all over like bristles, and with a big bass growl in his throat. I spoke to him in a conversational way that generally makes a dog reasonable, and walked on. In a moment I tional way that generally makes a dog reasonable, and walked on. In a moment I looked over my shoulder to see how things were working, and as I did so heard his looked over my shoulder to see how things were working, and as I did so heard his teeth snap and saw his jaws within an inch or less of my leg. I turned around and told him to get out, and he backed off a few feet and ran in on me, looking a good deal bigger than he did at first. Well, I kept him off for two or three rushes and at last the people about the house induced him to go in. I walked on till it was nearly 4 o'clock and then saw the brook just before me and knew I must turn back to get home at 6. The thought of that dog weighed on my mind, and I looked anxiously for a team with a kind-hearted driver to get me by. There seemed to be no travel on the road, but at last I found a young man hauling logs out of the woods and suggested a bargain. He was not disinclined, but said he had all he could do to keep up with the men who were chucking the logs at him. He knew the dog, however. Yes, said he, 'he's a pretty savage dog, but I don't think he'll bite you if you walk on as if you don't mind him. I haven't heard of his biting anybody. But he is pretty savage.' The worst of it was he spoke of the dog with great if unconscious respect. I had to give him up and looked about to see if there was any side road, but there was nothing of the sort, so I braced up as well as I could and tramped on. Just short of his home I found a bright-looking boy of 12 or 14 and asked him if that big dog knew him and was on good terms with him. He said, in substance, that they had grown up together, and was very willing to walk on and see if he was good for

ne hig boy of 12 or 14 and asked him if that big dog knew him and was on good terms with him. He said, in substance, that they had grown up together, and was very willing to walk on and see if he was good for anything in the character of a friend at court. He proved a great success, and there was no more attacking in the rear or otherwise. But I heard more about that dog afterwards, and it bore out the proposition of the carter of logs as to his being a very savage dog, if it did not quite support his belief that it was safe to walk by and pretend not to mind him."

There was another dog of just such a kind on Talcott mountain a few years ago, and there are hosts of them about the State. They are a terror and a danger to anyone who has to go near the place where they live, and there is no bear of their existing the highly suder his eye. One of this type only a few days ago attacked a little girl in Suffield and tore her cheek and lip so that she is probably scarred for life. Several similar cases, one or two of them worse, have been reported in Connecticut within a few weeks.

Then there are the barking dogs that rush out at carriages and bicycles, and the little snapping dogs that steal up behind you and take a piece out of your trousers or your calf according to circumstances. The former are the worst, for they are liable to cause runaways. All these are wild beasts in the sense of not being trained to live under the conditions of civilized life.

A good many of the horses that are driven through the streets are wild beasts in the sense of being uncertain and dangerous. The list of runaway accidents every year is probably a good deal larger than the list of railway casualties, and a very great majority of them are due purely and simply to the fact that the horses have

probably a good deal larger than the list of railway casualties, and a very great majority of them are due purely and simply to the fact that the horses have not been trained to encounter properly the things that they are liable to encounter any day. It is idle to pretend that a horse is trained when he will submit to be driven under certain conditions and will run away under others that he may meet at any moment. If he shies at a piece of paper in the road, or rushes off at a sudden noise, or refuses to stop when he is told, or starts as soon as a prospective driver attempts to step into the carriage, he is in all these respects wild instead of trained. His owner may have a great fondness for him, just as the owner of one of these big vicious dogs may have for him, but no such animal is suitable to be out in the street. His owner might take the chances for himself if he chose, but he has no right to endanger other people.

\*\*Yes.\*\*

"Well, the poor fellow's dead! See him lying on his back there?"

Just then one of the proprietors of the place advanced and held a piece of meat and began swimming around the pool.

The frog has been trained by Mr. Terrell to tust imitate death and perform other tricks with wonderful sagacity. Probably no such degree of intelligence was ever developed in one of these regile.]

About 7 o'clock this morning a gray squirrel belonging to Dr. Elliot escaped from his office on Essex street, through an open window, and started out to see the many wonderful things about the streets, After spending some time wandering about

accepted the offer, and one day he brough the birds down to the shop to exhibit to his shopmates. One of his companions with the Fourth of July name of William Sparks shopmates. One of his companions with the Fourth of July name of William Sparks became possessed of a longing for the birds and offered to swap a red-headed rooster for them. The contract was drawn up and after due intercourse and consultation with Mrs Sparks it was agreed that the exchange should be made. Then the owner of the pigeons advanced the price, and wanted 75 cents in addition to the rooster. Mrs. Sparks was again consulted. She "doted" on the birds and the money was delivered up, and the sale was consummated. Then the pair of pigeons were taken home, and visions of large broods that were to come flitted through the joint owners' minds. It was the one topic of conversation with them. They watched and waited, waited and watched for weeks. Still no brood. The scriptural injunction to "increase and multiply" was passed by on the other side, and no young pigeons came to gladden the hearts of their feathered parents. Finally, after two months of possession, the new owners found the secret.

The birds were both males.

Then the aforesaid lady with the Fourth of July name was so mad that she went out and liberated them.

Mrs. Pickering's Pet.

["Chat" in Salem Times.]
While making a call one day this week on Mrs. J. F. Pickering, we saw one of the most amusing as well as wonderful birds it has ever been our lot to see. The bird is one which Mrs. Pickering got while at the mountains last summer. It is what is called by some a goldfinch, but I always hear them called yellow birds. While out walk-ing she found it where it had fallen from its nest. Being too young to fly, she took it up and carried it home with her, and as she told us, would not part with it for \$1000 in

gold.
The bird is so tame that it is given the The bird is so tame that it is given the freedom of the house night and day. Every morning about sunrise it flies to Mrs. Pickering's room and lights upon her face, picking at her ear or hair until it awakes her. It then perches upon the window and sings away for dear life until, as she says, it is impossible for her to go to sleep again. When about the house it will follow her from room to room, generally lighting upon her shoulder. While I was there she left the room, closing the door behind her, so that the bird could not follow. It called after her as one bird will call another. Finally it began to cry, if there is such a thing as a bird's crying. When she returned it showed its delight in a dozen different ways. It will play almost like a kitten; in fact, it will do almost everything but talk, and will almost do that. It is well worth seeing.

The Mystery of the Chicken Coop.

[Hartford Post.]
Another Wallingford mystery has been solved—not the shoe-box mystery—one of more recent origin. Early Tuesday evening one of the residents of North Cherry street heard a great commotion about his chicken coop, and rushed out expecting to find a thieving dog or cat, or perhaps some two-legged intruder. Nothing alarming could be found, although the fowls were greatly exercised over some unseen danger. Early Tuesday imorning, William Con-

don, one of the railroad employes living across the street, opened the door of his chicken coop and was horrifled to discover what he supposed was an immense snake moving under his feet. He seized a railroad tamping bar and despatched the reptile, which upon closer examination proved to be an alligator measuring 40 inches in length. The news of the affair soon spread, and a rumor was affoat that the alligator was the one tormerly owned by C. H. McIntire and said to have been put in the lake some two years ago. The report made the youths who make a practice of swimming in the lake every day shudder at the thought of what might have been. Later developments showed the alligator was the property of Bert Siean of Colony street, and that he had been missing for two days.

She will learn them to cluck and crow, and that they will so n bloom out in a coat of feathers.—He was unit learn them to cluck and crow, and that they will so n bloom out in a coat of feathers.—He was nustive some time that they will so n bloom out in a coat of feathers.—He was nustive some that they will so n bloom out in a coat of feathers.—He was nustive some time they will so n bloom out in a coat of feathers.—He was nustive some two years ago. Newton Smith of Sawyer's Mills, met with a severe injury at Old Orchard yesterday. Newton Smith and graveled looking at a monkey, who was performing with a hand-organ man, when suddenly the monkey made a jump at young Smith and grabbed him by the hand, holding on for all he was worth, and would not let go until after his master had used a cane on him. The hand and arm of the boy is swollen very badly.—[Dover Democrat.

The sharp report of a gun awakened the lin streets Monday morning about 5 o'clock. Immediately after there was a rapid emigration of cats. Soon, however, the felines fration of cats. Soon, however, the felines are that the strength of the total feathers.—Finally so the hand of the proving some of Mr. and Mrs.

Newton Smith and crow, and feathers.—Elmer, the young son of Mr. and Mrs.

Newt

With a Fourth of July Name.

Shudder at the thought of what might have been. Later developments showed the alligator was the property of Bert Slean of Colony street, and that he had been missing for two days.

Paragraphs About the Queer Doings of Several Kinds of Animals.

Several Kinds of Animals.

(Hartford Courant.)

Wild beasts need not be exactly fermature. There are plenty of them in and about Hartford, without counting the brutalized human beings who are worse than any four-legged animal. Take some of the dogs, for instance. There is one a few miles of the city that trill payer he forester.

Two Mosquito Yarns.

At the office of the Hotel Russwin last subject of mosquitoes. One of the bestknown men in town was present, and somewhat surprised the "sitters" by telling his experience. One night, when about to re-

experience. One night, when about to reture, he discovered his chamber was alive with these pests, and he immediately improvised an instrument of destruction. After closing the windows, so that none could escape, he went to work to clear the room. The gentleman's wife kept the tally, and from the count they discovered that 467 mosquitoes had been killed. This slaughter took place in this city, and not a quarter of a mile from the park. And yet there are not many mosquitoes in New Britain.—Hartford Post.

The best-known mosquito preventive is to suspend a piece of beer over the bed. The accursed insects love animal blood better than human, and they will therefore spare man when meat is provided for their entertainment. Unhappily, however, there are but two or three men in town who can afford this specific. One townsman has tried it faithfully, and he is now out three porterhouse steaks, a sirloin and a chop, and still the mosquitoes bit him so that he looks as if he had been leading man in a pepper manufactory explosion.—[New London Day.

[New London Day.]
The crew of the smack Flying Cloud met with a cordial reception from a swordfish near No Man's Land, on their recent swordfish trip. They were off in a dory, when suddenly something seemed to charge bayonets at the bottom of the boat. Then the point of a sword was poked through the planking, and war was declared at once. planking, and war was declared at once. The crew tackled the enemy with every implement at their command, but the piscatorial flourisher of the sword fought gallantly, and continued to jab the bottom of the boat despite lances and toggles. In his mighty efforts to scuttle and overthrow the boat he snapped off his sword close to his snout. But even then he attempted to thrust and parry with the remnant of his redoubtable weapon; but finally vanquished, he began to swim, swordless and discomitted. The big fish made his escape, but he left his sword as an evidence of his prowess, and it was on exhibition here today.

The Sagacity of a Frog. [New Haven Union.]

Dr. Roberts, the well-known jaw surgeon stood the other day gazing intently into Terrell Brothers' window on Colony street.
"Say," called out the doctor to a passing friend, "come here a minute."
"What's the trouble, doc?" replied the

person accosted.
"Why," replied the doctor, "you've seen this big bullfrog they got in the tank here, haven't you?"
"Yes."
"Well, the poor fellow's dead! See him lying on his back there?"

many wonderful things about the streets, After spending some time wandering about the police station, the little fellow came down Common street and climbed one of the poles in front of the Edison electric light building and ran out on the wires, probably to see what the effect of electricity would be on his squirrelistic system. John McLeod, an employe of the electric light company, climbed the pole and after some trouble lassoed the squirrel with some wire and brought it rather odd that his friend should all at once and without warning break out with such an open-handed act of generosity. He accepted the offer, and one day he brought

She Had Naturalized the Dog.

[Providence Journal.]

A worthy housewife residing in the sub arbs has quite an extensive poultry yard. and thus earns considerable pin money. Recently she purchased a dog, and about the first thing the animal did was to destroy a brood of young chickens. She was telling prood of young chickens. She was telling a neighbor of her misfortune when one of her children ran to her saying, "Carlo has killed the two old Plymouth Rock hens." "My Lord," she exclaimed, "would you believe it, Mrs. Donovan, I paid a dollar and fifty cents for that dog, and a dollar and fiften cents more to take out his naturalization papers, and see phwat he's doin' to me hins." hins."
"Why don't you choke him?" asked Mrs.

Donovan.
"Ill not choke him, it's kill him I will," was the reply, as the injured woman started toward the cellar for an axe.

Mr. Southwick Was Foiled.

[Lawrence American.]
About 7.30 o'clock this morning, pedes About 7.30 o'clock this morning, pedestrians on Essex street, near Franklin witnessed an amusing incident. Mr. Southwick of "The Famous" came out of the store with a large rat in a trap. The rodent was let out by the curbstone, to be seized and killed by a dog which had been provided. But his ratship gave the dog the slip, and took refuge on a horse car which had stopped in front of the store. The car presently started, and the rat appeared on the car brake behind, leaving Southwick and the dog in the lurch. Among the interested spectators was Captain Langmaid, and as the rat disappeared from the brake, much to the disgust of Southwick, Sam convulsed all by singing out, "Say, you, why in the dence don't you follow that car, or go and notify Kimball." Southwick returned crestfallen at the turn of affairs.

Yale Nowhere Beside the Galf.

(New London Day.)

A Main street butcher is authority for the statement that a calf jumped into the Thames river at Gales Ferry this morning after romping through the fields until he was nearly wild, and when he struck the water started down the river. A strong water started down the river. A strong freshet was running with the tide and the calf went down the Thames at a tremendous speed, reaching Winthrop's point in about 15 minutes after starting. The time made by the calf is altogether faster than any record of the college boat crews, but the butcher offers to wager a side of beef that the story is not exaggerated, and he will prove his statement if anybody wants to wager the value of the beef on the butcher's veracity.

Sundry Curious Paragraphs.

A cat belonging to George H. Howland of this town recently gave birth to three black kittens, but in a short time the mother of the kittens died. It is here the funny part of the story comes in. A black hen belong-ing to Mr. Howland adopted the kittens, and cares for them as tenderly as if they were her own offspring. Mr. Howland has given the hen and kittens to Edward West of Oxford Village. Mr. West says he hopes

for its merit by a Belgrade literary commit-tee. In this piece the King has expended all his spite and satire on his political ene-mies (including his wife (?), one would like to inquire, seeing that she comes under that head as well as the domestic enemy label), and should the play ever be repre-sented the performance will produce plenty of excitement. His neighbor, the Prince of Montenegro, has also just finished a trag-edy, but Prince Wikita's work is based on history, not politics.

Who Watches Over the Young Lady? [Rochester Herald.]

Hiawatha, Kan., has a young lady whe watches over 15,000 silk worms.

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# & Story of the Charleston

Earthquake.

By E. P. ROE. HOR OF "YOUNG HORNETS OF HORNETS" EST." "BARRIERS BURNED AWAY," "HE

FELL IN LOVE WITH HIS WIFE," ETC. TO YRIGHTED 1887, BY E. P. ROE. ALL RIGHTS RE-SERVED.]

dian.

In the course of his stay in New York Clancy forms the acquaintance of Miss Ainsley, a young lady admirably educated, who had travelled extensively, and had charming yet perplexing manners.

### CHAPTER XVI. HONEST FOES.

He knew this man only by reputation, and his friends would regard an application for employment to Mr. Houghton as extraordinary, as it certainly would be futile, in their belief. Mr. Houghton was quite as bitter against the South in general, and Charleston in particular, as Mrs. Hunter in her enmity of all that savored of the North; and, as human nature goes, they both had much reason, or, rather, cause, for their scottingers.

him a power in commercial circles, and Southern men, who would no more admit him to their homes than they would an ogre, dealt with him in a cool politeness that was but the counterpart of his grim

Captain Bodine knew that Mr. Houghton Captain Bodine knew that Mr. Houghton employed much help in his business. He knew that the work of many of his employes must be largely mechanical, requiring little or no intercourse with the master, and the veteran reasoned: "I could give him honest work, and he in return pay me my salary—we personally not being under the slightest social obligation to each other. I'd rather wring money from his hard fist than take it from the open hand of a too generous friend. I could then get bread for Ella and myself on the simple ground of services rendered."

He therefore entered the outer office and asked for Mr. Houghton, A clerk said, "He is very busy, sir. Cannot I attend to your matter?"

"I wish to see Mr. Houghton personally."

is very busy, sir. Cannot I attend to your matter?"

"I wish to see Mr. Houghton personally."

"Will you send in your card, sir?"

Captain Bodine took one from his pocket and wrote upon it: "I wish to see you briefly on a personal matter." A moment later he was ushered into Mr. Houghton's presence, who was writing rapidly at his desk.

Bodine stood still, balancing himself on his crutches, while the merchant finished the sentence. He looked at the hard, wrinkled face and shock of white hair with the same steady gaze that he had often faced

wrinkled face and shock of white hair with the same steady gaze that he had often faced a battery as yet silent, but charged with fiery missiles.

At last Mr. Houghton looked up with an impatient word upon his lip, but checked it as he saw the striking figure before him. For an instant the two men looked steadily into each other's eyes.

Ever since the war Captain Bodine had dressed in gray, and Mr. Houghton knew instinctively that his visitor was a Confederate veteran. Then the captain's mutilation caught his attention, and his very manhood compelled him to rise and stiffly offer a chair.

would have killed my son if you had met | by the noblest motives to do what is unwise | Certainly, if I met him in fair fight and did not kill me first." "Certainly, if I met him in fair fight and he did not kill me first."

"There wasn't any fair fight at all," cried the old man passionately, "It was an atrocious, wicked, causeless rebellion."

The dark blood mounted to Captain Bodine's very brow, but he controlled himself by a strong effort and only said calmly: "That is your opinion."

The veins fairly stood out on Mr. Houghton's flushed, usually ballid, face. "Do you know," he almost hissed, "that my boy lies at the bottom of your accursed harbor yonder?"

"I did not know it, sir, I do know that

der?"
"I did not know it, sir. I do know that the sons of Southern fathers and the fathers themselves lie beside him."
"But what was the use of it all? Damn the whole horrible crime! What was the use of it all?"

A weaker smaller brained man than Bo-"But what was the use of it all? Damn the whole horrible crime! What was the use of it all?"

A weaker, smaller-brained man than Bodine would have retorted vehemently in kind and left the place, but the captain was now on his mettle and metaphorically in the phening of the late war. Among the solders gathered to besiege Fort Sunter was Sidney Wallingford, the son of a weathy planter in the interior. He loves Mar Burgoyne, and marries her on the eve of hideath in battle, and the heart-broken wided dies, bringing into the world a child, named by Mrs. Hunter, her aunt and guardian, Aara.

The var over, Mara and her aunt live in abject of everty, the elder woman hating the North buterly, and the younger sharing her feeling. Mara is loved by Owen Clancy, a young Sutherner, who recognizes that in the North bitterness has disappeared, and for that reason was opposed as a foe to Mara by her intensely "unreconciled" guardian, the course of his stay in New York Clancy forms the acquaintance of Miss Ainsley, a young lady admirably educated, who had travelled extensively, and had charming yet perplexing manners.

"But what was the use of it all?"

A weaker, smaller-brained man than Bodine would have retorted vehemently in kind and left the place, but the captain was now on his mettle and metaphorically in kind and left the place, but the captain was now on his mettle and metaphorically in kind and left the place, but the captain was now on his mettle and metaphorically in kind and left the place, but the captain was now on his mettle and metaphorically in kind and left the place, but the captain was now on his mettle and metaphorically in kind and left the place, but the captain was now on his mettle and metaphorically in kind and left the place, but the captain was now on his mettle and metaphorically in kind and left the place, but the feel dagain, with the fee before him.

What is more, he respected his enemy. This Northern man did not belong to the feel dagain, with the fee before him.

What is more, he respected his e

son proves that you have a heart; your management of business certifies to a large brain.

"I think our conversation has made it clear that we are both men of decided convictions, and are not afraid to express them. If you were a lesser man than you are, I would have shrugged my shoulders contemptuously and left your office long ago. Yet I am your equal, and you know it, although I have scarcely a penny in the world.

"I am also as honest as you are, and I would work for you all the more scrupulously because you detest me and all that I represent. I, on the other hand, would not expect a single grain of allowance or consideration, such as I might receive from a kindly disposed employer.

"We would not compromise each other in the slightest degree by entering into the relation of employer and employed. I would obey orders as a soldier has learned to obey. Apart from business we should be strangers. I knew we were hostile in our feelings, but I had the impression—which I trust may be confirmed—that you are not a commonplace enemy.

"The only question between us is: 'Will you buy my labor as you would any other commodity in the Charleston market?'"

Captain Bodine's words proved his keen appreciation of character. The old man unconsciously possessed the spirit of a soldier, and it had been evoked by the homest, uncompromising attitude of the Southerner.

His emotion passed away. His manner

uncompromising attitude of the Southerner.

His emotion passed away. His manner
became as courteous as it was cold and impassive. "You are right, sir," he said;
"we are hostile, and will probably ever remain so, but you have put things in a light
which enables me to comply with your
wishes. I take you at your word, and will
buy your labor as I would any other article
of value.

bein—how to tell you all the good news, the bear papa, you have had so many more than I have, and some perhaps which you think I do not share m very some than I wanted you to know. We deeply. But you have a trouble now in which I do share more than you know, we were here dependent upon our dear old almost open her poor old veins for us.

"This was too hard for either of us to endure very long, and I had made up mind that I would do something to relieve you—that if Mara could earn money I could."

"My dear child, I appreciate your feelings and you have understood mine, but let me hasten to assure you that I have found a way by which I can support you and myself also."

"You have? So soon? Oh, that is glorious. Tell me all about it."

"No, indeed. Not till I have your wonderful news, and learn how you enjoyed your visit."

"No more visiting for me, or rather perpetual visiting, Oh, papa, think what bliss! I'm to help Mara, work with Mara ever day, and have a share in the profits."

The captain's face grew sad and almost stern. Ella understood him instantly, and put her hand over his mount as he was about to speak. "Now, papa, don't you perform the same little tragedy that I did. know just how you feel and what you are going to say. Mara had it in her mind the moment she heard I was in town, and—"

"Ella," interrupted her father firmly, "I do not often cross you, but you must let me decide this question. Mara is capable of any degree of self sacrifice, of even some thing like a noble deception in this case. No, this cannot be. I would protect that agin was so deeply touched that his eyes grew dim with moisture.

In vain she tried to explain, and recounted minutely all that had happened. The capain was so deeply touched that his eyes grew dim with moisture.

In vain she tried to explain, and recounted minutely all that had happened. The capain was so deeply touched that his eyes grew dim with moisture.

Again he exclaimed, lwould even though reference that had already even though reference that had a red. The capai

reading quietly at one of the parlor windows.

He looked up with not only glad welcome in his eyes, but also with much genuine in the seves, but also with much genuine in the seves, but also with much genuine in his eyes, but also with much genuine in the seves, to the was anxious to learn what further impression Mara had made upon his daughter.

The man who had accepted patient endurance as his lot could scarcely comprehend the profound impression made upon him by the child of his old friend. He had made no effort to analyze his feelings, not dreaming that there was any reason why he should do this. To his mind circumstances and the girl herself were sufficient to account for the deepest sympathy.

Then that look with which she had regarded him on the previous evening—he could never forget that while he lived.

He therefore regarded Ella's flushed, happy face, and said: "You seem to hesitate in letting your experiences be known, but I reckon from the sparkle of your eyes that you have had a good time."

"Oh, papa, I have had a good time, so nauch more than a good time."

"Oh, papa, I have had a good time, so nauch more than a good time, alwords are inadequate. I say anything is better than that you should go to this old Houghton for what little he may choose to give you."

"Now, I appeal to you, Mara—is this fair, four against one?"

We can be contained and the co

All Christian comfort is denied, Dog-days.

Your backbone and your cuffs are limp, Your t'other half's hair out of crimp, That "plessed baby" but an "imp";

Domestic bliss, where is it when One fly he has the buzz of ten, And comes back o'er and o'er again, Dog-days?

There is no thing you touch but sticks; No use to "kick against the pricks!" The Fiend gets in his biggest licks, Midst melting misery and moans,

Each man would give more than he owns Could he sit down in his bones, Dog-days. The woods are dripping, dirty, dank, The sky is but a blooming blank,

Old Probabilities a crank, Dog-days. Tho' Business, Love, Ambition, Fame Wilt in the all-devouring flame,

Expenses go on just the same, Dog-days. A CIRL COWBOY.

## A Woman Who Has Only One Dress-A Strange Creature.

the part of the mobilest mydivesto do what is unwise which the will not see whigh is so reasonable decreased and the many the part is not an ordinary girl and camor white which many the part is not an ordinary girl and camor white which many the part is not reasonable and the part of the part

Foraker Renominated.

When the nomination of State officers was reached in the order of business, Dr.

permanent chairman of the convention.

On taking the chair, when the applause had subsided sufficiently to allow him. permanent chairman of the convention. On taking the chair, when the applause had subsided sufficiently to allow him to be heard, he spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen—I think the Republicans of Ohio have been partial to me, and that I am called on this occasion to preside because I attended the first Republican convention of Ohio, where the Republican party was born. I have watched and wondered and followed its splendid history and its magnificent progress from that day to this.

convention of the production which and the production of the produ which a link is the special work of the SouthBill centrol passed away. He maner
became a courteous as it was cold and imbecame as courteous as it was cold and imwho are hostic as it was cold and imimportant to the cold and imbecame as courteous as it was cold and imimportant to the cold and important to the co

nary acquaintance with biographical litera-ture in all its branches, assures us confi-dentially, says the St. James Gazette, that in compiling the following paragraphs he is only anticipating the dictionary-makers

much figr me. (Tremendous applause)

When the nomination of State officers
was resided in the order of business, Dr.
Graydon of Hamilton county moved that
the railes be suspended, and Governor
mation. The motion was cartied amily with
enthusiasm and jong-continued cheering.
The balance of the State ticket was then
placed in nomination, as follows:
W. E. Gladstone, English stateshan: b.
Liverpool, 1809. Finance minister in 1853.
In the balance of the State ticket was then
placed in nomination. Stollows:
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Liverpool, 1809. Finance minister in 1853.
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Liverpool, 1809. Finance minister in 1853.
In the state of the Control of

Foraker Renominated by Acclamation.

Foraker Senominated by Acclamation.

Ohio's Faverite Son Indersed for the Presidency.

The Platform Adopted—Restriction of Immigration Declared Necessary.

Toledo, O., July 28.—The Republican State convention met this morning. The preliminaries of organization were carried through like clockwork. Senator John Sherman as had been expected, was chosen permanent chairman of the convention.

On taking the chair, when the applause had subsided sfilling and the collected of the convention met his morning. The part of the barber tase nowadays to run over a grass plat, instead of laboriously by their cold steel sides feet with the barbers was heard and the convention. On taking the chair, when the applause had subsided sfilling and the convention met his morning. The performance of the convention met this morning. The performance of the convention met the barbers use nowadays to run over a grass plat, instead of laboriously by the shears as in days of yor. The parent clippers may be run faster and the convention and subsided sfilling and the convention met chairman of the convention.

On taking the chair, when the applause is indorsed, as is the administration of Governor Forsker: the work, ings of the Dov liquor law are pointed to with purishers the work in the sum and unqualified in direct as an unqualified in dividence in the Republican candidate for the presidency in the hearty support of Ohio's Faverite Son Indorsed for the Republican candidate for the presidency in the hearty support of Ohio's Faverite Son Indorsed for the Republican candidate for the presidency in the hearty support of Ohio's Faverite Son Indorsed for the Republican candidate for the presidency in the hearty support of Ohio's Faverite Son Indorsed for the Republican candidate for the presidency in the hearty support of Ohio's Faverite Son Indorsed for the Republican candidate for the presidency in the hearty support of Ohio's Faverite Son Indorsed for the Republican candidate for the presidency in the hearty

The residence of Harriet Beecher Stowe is a house low, irregular and old-fashioned,

without being tumble-down. The walks look not as if made to walk on, but by walk-

satisfied. When it was done it was finished and relief came. I never felt the same with anything I afterwards wrote. 'Dred?' Ahl yes; it was on slavery, too, but it was different. 'Poganic People' interested me deeply. I grew to have a deep sympathy for little girls at an age and of a disposition to be misunderstood and ill treated. Dolly is a fac-simile of myself as a child. I wrote it to help other children.

"After that I wrote for money, I believe. I had felt the need and now tasted the good of it, and I wrote on for more of it, with more or less interest or excitement. 'My Wife and I' and 'We and Our Neighbors' should be read together; then 'The Minister's Wooing,' 'Nina Gordon,' 'The Pearl of Orr's Island'—that is not good—but there are none of them like Uncle Tom and Little Eva. Poor old Uncle Tom. Ah, so many and so long ago!"

Here the gray eyes drop the light out of them, the thin brown hands wander to the white locks, and those knowing the dear old lady well know that soon they will be asked to excuse her while she lies down "to rest a little while."

BALLADE OF THE HAMMOCK. [Eva Wilder McGlasson in Judge.] To the murmur of leaves drooping low O'er her form in its pliant content, The hammock vibrates through the snow

Of the peach-blossoms' drifting descent. I sit with a fan to prevent
Any dalliance of wasps or of bees;
And I think to myself she was meant

For a model of languorous ease. There's an indolent grace to the flow

Of her gown in its cincture loose pent; Her hair's ravelled gold seems to blow To the breezes in idle assent; The gloom of her lashes is rent By a flame whose soft burning agrees

With the sloth that has graciously lent A model of languorous case. She is sweet when her eyes catch a glow Hammock girls, as a rule, were not sent To cook dinners for men, or invent Little coddlings their woes to appease; One's wife should not be, you'll consent,

A model of languorous ease. L'ENVOI.
Goldflocks, would you know my intent?

## A model of languorous ease. Amos was Equal to the Emergency.

[Providence Journal.]
A few days ago a popular South Main street marketman bought a lot of live fowl and determined to kill and dress them himstreet marketman bought a lot of live fowl and determined to kill and dress them himself. Therefore he hired to help him a certain man whose first name is Amos. During the dressing of the fowls Amos picked one up and said. "Here is a fine one that will weigh three pounds when dressed." The marketman thought differently, however, and soon a bet was made, \$3 being put up by each party, the marketman betting it would not and Amos betting it would weigh three pounds. Another man who was present also backed up the marketman, putting up another dollar, making \$8 in the pool. Amos now by agreement started for the market, where he was to have the fowl weighed, and was also to bring the voucher of the person weighing it. Before he reached the market it is said he stopped at a certain grocery store and weighed the chicken there, and it turned the scale at just two pounds fourteen ounces. Amos now, so the story goes, procured four ounces of tea lead and stuffed it into the fowl, and he then proceeded to the market and had the clerk weigh it, and here it turned the balances at three pounds and two ounces; and the clerk gave to Amos the certified weight. Amos now proceeded back to the two other parties to the bet find presented the affidavit of weight, and took the \$8 and started off to get drunk with it, since which time nothing has been seen of him. The marketman soon discovered that he had been duped, and is looking for his deceiver with blood in his eye and a cleaver in his hand.

or Anarchists, Communists, polygamists, insane, dependent paupers, laborers under contract, etc.; the condition of laboring men in the North is regarded as menaced by the usurpation by a class in the South of the political rights and privileges of the working classes; a free ballot and a free count in all parts of the country is demanded; sectional strifes and divisions are deprecated.

The fourth plank demands the imposition of such duties on wool as will effectually protect American producers; denounces the acts of the administration look. [Lewiston Journal.]

Queer, passing queer, are some of the younger travelling men who flit from place to place, striving to woo the dollars from the pockets of the administration look. [Lewiston Journal.]

Queer, passing queer, are some of the younger travelling men who flit from place to place, striving to woo the dollars from the pockets of the administration of the powerful name, he was not related to any of the preceding.

The satire is fine, from a Tory standpoint.

Again the Crafty Drummer.

[Lewiston Journal.]

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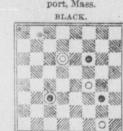
The travelling men who flit from place to preceding the proving in at the door of the writing in a the door of the writing in a the door

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We have also the following works on the Barker vs. Freeman Match Games....\$ .80 Spayth's American Draught Player... 3.00 Any person sending me \$1.10 will receive in return one copy of "Barker's American, Checker-Player" and one copy of "Barker vs. Freeman Match Games."

Chess and Checker Players' Heads quarters, No. 707 Washington Street. Players also meet at Mr. Taylor's



Came No. 2232-"Switcher." Parmenter's move: 11. 15 29. 25 9. 18 28. 19 16. 23 21. 17 6. 9-A 23. 14 11. 16 14. 9 9. 13 17. 14 4. 8 26. 23 5. 14 25. 21 10. 17 24. 19 1. 6-B 18. 9 8. 11 21. 14 15. 24 23. 18 8. 11

Wright won. Notes by Mr. Parmenter: A-15..18 is the book move. B-Black loses.

Solution of Position No. 1304. By Isaiah Barker, Cambridgeport, Mass.

15. 19-A 8. 3 18. 15 8. 11 14. 10

16. 23 25. 22 24. 20 6. 9 12. 8

31. 27 32. 27 15. 19 11. 8 10. 15

13. 22 22. 18 3. 8 9. 14 8. 12

27. 25 27. 24 2. 6 8. 12 15. 11

By Isaiah Barker, Cambridgeport, Mass. A-31..27, 32..23, 15..19, 13..22, 19..3,

CHECKER NEWS.

Mr. Barker's Challenge to the British Draught Players - Acceptance by Mr. Martins.

Douglas, July 11, 1887. Six-Kindly permit me through the medium of your valuable column to ex-Sir.—Kindly permit me through the medium of your valuable column to express my grateful acknowledgments to Archibald Miller, honorable secretary West End Draughts Club, Hamilton, for his kind and sympathetic consideration in bringing my name once more prominently to the front. That gentleman has truthfully remarked that I am well on to the sear and yellow leaf, and it is probable that several young players in Scotland would be more capable of enduring the extreme pressure consequent to a match of 50 games with so able an expert as the American champion; but should the majority of patrons determine to select your humble servant to do battle across the board for the honor of the land of my adoption. I will heartly and faithfully consent to volunteer myself at their service. Possibly I may not be able to command success, bat I promise that my humble efforts shall deserve it. Gentlemen concerned are (with my pleasure) at liberty to accept (unconditionally) the challenge of Mr. Barker to play a match of 50 games (unrestricted) for from £50 to £100 a side. I would prefer to play for £100 a side. That subscriptions may be raised at an early date sufficient to complete the required amount, and assist me in making preparations for the contest, is the sincerodesire of yours respectfully.

Robert Martins.

[We trust that Mr. Martins' ready acceptance of the American champion's challenge will meet with equall prompt support from clubs and patrons of the game. It has been suggested that we should act as treasurer of the match fund, and we are quite agreemable; but to bring the matter to a formal and business-like shape, Mr. Millar, the gentleman who took the initiative, should call a meeting of club representatives and others interested at which a secretary and others in

[Brockton Gazette,]
Two Brockton girls took a ride through East Bridgewater Sunday, and being somewhat amateurish in handling the ribbons. they found it difficult to turn the herse

"I see," said a man to the editor of a Dakota daily, "that you said nothing about that suicide, vesterday," "Certainly not," replied the editor, "if the man who killed himself didn't have enterprise enough to come around beforehand and leave the particulars, why, he can't expect it to be mentioned. We keep a notice standing asking people to come in and leave the news, and if they don't do it it isn't our faults."

Most Cirls Drive This Way.

around in order to reach this city. They drove through Whitman, Abington, North Abington and Holbrook in order to reach home. The fiext time they will only go to West Bridgewater, for then they can drive the horse around the monument.

[Cape Ann Breeze.]

It was hoped the smallpox would not visit us the present year, but there are cases, ince

# Boston Weekly Globe. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3, 1887.

Will be discontinued at once, so that you may know that your Of course you will renew. Everybody is renewing this and need not make the South any less solid, year, and never more eagerly than since our announcement of a gift of our charming water colors. We advise every subscriber to include a set of these pictures in his order for rethere are electoral votes to be saved; renewal, because they are the formers who believe in reform all over, very best quality of pictures believe in a Democratic administration as now offered as premiums, will the only effective agency of reform, and carry joy and happiness into home, and cost but a the caucuses and up to the convention, and trifle. You need them. see that that kind of reform, and President CLEVELAND as its foremost representative,

## TO SUBSCRIBERS

Whose subscriptions have expired. If you have not received, you will receive from the Weekly Globe, a circular containing Special and Confidential Inducements to renew your subscription. The circular explains itself, except in the announcement of the time of the withdrawal of its offer, which we now announce to be Aug. 15. the former great strikes. To avail yourself of the advan-tages of this special circular you insisting on holding in their hands money must renew before Aug. 15.

## GRANT'S UNMARKED GRAVE.

The grave of General GRANT, the greatest soldier of modern times, and who twice held the highest civil office in the gift of the American people, is yet unmarked, although he has been buried more than two

the earth, and breathing unhealthy air, It is altogether unfortunate that the they receive less than \$1 a day. It is not, family of General GRANT decided to bury him in New York city. It was the general desire of the people throughout the country that his final resting place should be at the national capital. If this had been deferred to he would have been the nation's dead earnings. Highway robbery is noble busiand a monument worthy of his place ness compared to the mean and selfish in our history would long before this have methods by which these great coal corpora been reared over his grave. tions "grind the face of the poor."

The strongest ties, however, are those of blood, and those to whom General GRANT was husband and father, had the right, above all others, to select his tomb. Yet he was a national character and his name was so interwoven with an important epoch in belonged to the whole people, the humblest to stand well with them, on the merits of ments. The compilation of this work, toamong whom had an interest and concern In the proper perpetuation of his memory.

New York should rouse herself to a proper appreciation of the honor of holding the country has ever had. It has not been abnational hero's dust, and simulate a sense of solutely free from scandal, but it has come her patriotic obligations in this matter, even | very near to it; probably as near to it as the

Unless Higgins, of Baltimore and Washington, D. C., is a man of exceptional modesty, he is in danger of having his head completely turned by the immense importance ascribed to him by the mugwump press. The entire line is once more charg- and uncalled-for political excitements. ing upon this terrible treasury clerk. He is It has been a frugal and thrifty adminisrepresented as "defying the President," tration, careful in its handling of the "brazenly violating the letter and spirit of gance and waste, quick to put its foot down the civil service law," and doing many against uncalled-for expenditures, whether other gruesome things. . We infer, indeed, from the severity of the the shape of drafts hastily ordered by Con-

language employed by our esteemed mugwump contemporaries, that Mr. Higgins is rapidly swelling out to the size of a new

Perhaps it is because we have not been giving him that close and unremitting attention which our mugwump brethren think he deserves that we are unable to appreciate the immense iniquity of Mr. Higgins' recent doings at Baltimore. We gress the only wise and statesmanlike soluhave heard it said that he was busy looking tion of the surplus problem-to reduce after the primaries and doing other politi- taxation by a judicious revision of the cally useful work, preparatory to the recent | tariff, so as to bring down the revenues to about the sum needed to run the govern-Democratic State Convention. This, we have seen it stated, was contrary to certain clauses of the civil service act, and of the rules and orders made thereunder. This may be the case, but our mugwump

brethren ought not to dismiss as lightly as they do the defensive statement of Clerk HIGGINS, to wit, that he has been doing all this political work during his vacation, as mere play and pastime. Surely this is a rational explanation. Every man may do what he will with his own, and if his vacation is not his own, what does he own anyway? All the year round Mr. HIGGINS has life and limb and health in defence of the been attending to his duties in the treasury office with a strict avoidance of everything that President CLEVELAND's administration partisan. Now comes his annual holiday, and it happens that the political field in months to bring the North and South into Maryland is ripe for the harvest at the full fraternal relations, and bury the remsame time. What was more natural than that Mr. Higgins should make the most of this happy coincidence and get all the fun he could in the brief span of vacation days allotted to him by a reformed and rigidly non-partisan department?

We would suggest to our mugwump contemporaries that they should show some good-will between them, which is of incalcharity and toleration for the Democratic culable value to the progress and prosperity wheel-horses of Baltimore, and especially of the whole nation, for Clerk Higgins. The offices must be given to somebody, either Democrats or abiding administration. What the Presimugwumps, and it happens that in Mary- dent promised his party to do he has done. land there are no mugwumps. But there | What the party promised the country to do are plenty of Democrats, a majority of the he has helped it to do as far as his power voters of the State in fact, and as they car- has reached. What he promised the Repubried Maryland for Mr. CLEVELAND last lican come-outers, commonly called mugtime, and will doubtless do it again next | wumps, to do as a recompense for their supyear if they get the chance, it is not unnat- port, he has also done; at least he has done aral that the President should view their as nearly what he promised them as the shocking disbelief in philosophic reform, pressure of circumstances beyond his contheir profane contempt for celestial cau- trol would permit him to do. In short, the cuses and other heavenly bodies, and their | President has been a man of his word. generally irreverent tone towards mugwumps with lenient and forgiving eyes.

The mugwump organs should be equally willing to show mercy to Mr. Gorman and has departisanized the public service, drivhis friends, including the incorrigible Hig- ing out about a clean half of the old Repub-GINS. Let them not forget that the prima- lican crowd which monopolized all the ries which Higgins managed, and the convention which he helped to run, were man- honors and emoluments by putting honest, aged and run strictly to the honor and glory capable Democrats in their places. It has of reform. It is largely due to Mr. Higgins' done good work for the people in this matzeal and energy that the Maryland conventer, and still better work for them in its tion indorsed the administration with an stand against the land-robbing railroads.

same thing as being solid for reform. Why fall had better be held before we attempt to should he be punished for this? Rather, draw the lessons from them.

shall be unanimously, heartily and unre-

What is the matter with Higgins anyway?

Trouble is brewing again in the Hocking

mine owners have posted a notice giving

warning that after Aug. 1 they will pay

fering, loss and excitement that attended

create another disturbance in the Hocking

any laborers among us. Shut out from the

venience or to pocket the interest on their

WELL.

his administration.

That President CLEVELAND stands well

It has been, on the whole, one of the

cleanest, honestest administrations the

about its business in a business-like way;

leaving the people free to do the same

in the administrative department, or in

It has been a clear-headed and steady-

from the beginning and it has stuck to it

manfully right along. It has paid off the

public debt as fast as it has matured,

handled the national finances successfully,

made solid progress with the work of creat-

ing a navy and constantly urged upon Con-

It has been a patriotic administration in

the best sense of the word. It has rescued

the pension office from its old character as a partisan machine for grinding out Repub-

lican voters, and has given to honest, bona

fide Union veterans a greater number and

value of pensions than they have been

able to obtain under either of the two pre-

While thus specially marking its sense of

the priceless services of the men who lost

government, it is the simple truth to say

has done more in two years and four

nants of sectional strife, than all other in

fluences combined since the close of the

war. It is evident that, as the head of the

only great party in the country which has

about equal strength in both of the formerly

hostile sections, President CLEVELAND has

been able to exert an influence for peace and

It has been a conscientious and pledge-

offices, and making a juster division of

ceding Republican administrations.

ment and pay the pensions.

gress on the treasury.

mit any administration to come.

as shall prevent similar outrages.

HOCKING VALLEY AGAIN.

servedly indorsed.

. New York is the one paramount and proloes he not deserve promotion? Here in Massachusetts the case is differ- blematic factor. The presidency still pivots ent. Unlike Maryland, this State is not on New York. Whenever it becomes apcounted in the Democratic column for 1888. parent that such and such things must be ALL EXPIRED SUBSCRIPTIONS It is not, therefore, so important to encourd done to make sure of New York they will age active, aggressive reform work here as have to be done, whatever they may be. If in Maryland. Philosophic reform, pretty Mr. CLEVELAND's renomination is the theories, and all manner of angelic stuff thing, that will have to be done. If someand nonsense will do no harm here; indeed | body else's nomination is the thing, then that it is time for you to renew. it will do good, for it gratifies some excel- that will have to be done. New York rules lent people, affords them a needed vent, the presidential roost. if only it is confined strictly to this latitude, But when it comes to States that the Democracy holds, and can go on holding,

there ought to be no mistake about the kind lie to the report that the President is saving of reform patronized. None but true reformers must be put on guard where

are willing to take their coats off, go into The election in New York this year is for

The ballet girls have brought suit against

valley mining regions. The men have been pany. They are ugly, and it will not be the receiving their pay fortnightly, but the light and airy suits of the stage. A common councilman of Leavenworth

the managers of the National opera com

monthly. There is a prospect of a strike Kan., publicly cowhided a brother of Susan over the matter, and a repetition of the suf. B. Anthony, who is editor of the Leavenworth Times. Where was SUSAN? Every patriot is a Mrs. General HANCOCK

man, and if Mr. CLEVELAND appoints her postmaster at Washington it will give genthat has been honestly earned, and thus The wheat market, after the collapse of valley with its attendant disasters and dis- the corner, ruled lower than was ever be-

turbances, the State of Ohio should take immediate steps to enforce such legislation During the month of June 65,384 foreigners landed at our ports against 44,643 of The coal miners are the poorest paid of June, last year. Still they come!

There is a report that ex-Senator Dorsey sunlight, delving in a deep, dark hole in is anxious to go out of the cow business and re-enter the political arena. Mr. Dorsey is a very brainy man, skilful in the dark ways therefore, an unreasonable demand when these men ask that their pittance, when and tricks as any wirepuller in the country. earned, shall not be withheld because their employers wish to avoid some slight incon-should advise his political friends to enemployers wish to avoid some slight incon-

treat him to remain in New Mexico. Several years ago CLARENCE PULLEN as civil engineers on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, prepared and copyrighted the book known as "The Civil Engineer's Excavation and Embank-WHY THE ADMINISTRATION STANDS ment Tables," a standard work much used on Western railroads. Their Chicago pubishers have recently notified them that the supply of books on hand is nearly exhausted, with his party and the people generally is, and a new edition is to be shortly issued the nation's life, that he, in a large sense, we think, abundantly evident. He deserves with additional tables and other improvegether with his seaside lectures, must be

> JOHN SHERMAN is making his last mad plunge for the presidency, and that is the why of the old man's midsummer despera-

keeping Mr. Pullen quite busy these days.

imperfect average of human nature among Mrs. JAMES BROWN POTTER says that she so many thousands of officials will ever perwill make the theatre a school for morals, but if she leaves the stage in as good condi-tion as she found it, the profession will feel It has been a quiet, unsensational, relieved. common-sensible administration, going

It is rather discouraging for a sick man with \$10 in his pocket to go to a physician thing, undisturbed by needless irritations and pay five of it to be told that a vacation trip that will cost \$100 is just the thing

Maryland Democrats know what they "setting at nought the President's orders," people's money, on the watch, for extrava- afraid to ask for it. This sends them a lap want in the civil service line and are not ahead of the Ohio Democracy.

> ARTHUR P. GORMAN is a wonderfully handy man, either in a Baltimore guberna torial convention or in the Democratinational committee rooms. Besides there handed administration. It has had a policy than his in the Senate of the United States.

> > The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks that if ice water and ginger ale could be introduced at all the Indian reservations, and made free to all, the Indian question would be settled and there would be no further use for the army.

A square foot of land in Philadelphia sold the other day for \$156. The GEORGE theory evidently has not taken deep root in the Quaker city.

A visiting Indian has named a Democratic official at Washington, "Little Man Who Keeps A-going." That's what the President ought to name every one of the rascals.

We read in the police report of a Mexican journal the story of the arrest of a cabman for insulting his passenger. Truly nothing but annexation can infuse the spirit of prog-ress into the veins of that benighted land.

An Englishman has played a piano for 25 consecutive hours without food or even resting one hand. What a neighbor he would make in warm weather when the windows are open!

his indorsement as everybody thought he would; but still he is a long, long way from being president of the United States.

All is well at Toledo. Honest John got

are growing tougher, and a dose of paris green does not lay them out cold in death as before. This matter worries the down-east agriculturists more than their favorite son's presidential prospects.

An exchange in recording a burial refers to the "aristocratic cemetery." Here surely is an aristocracy where all the members are penniless and pride of birth is unknown

The people of Paris ate last year 13,377 horses and 304 donkeys, besides 3375 tons of horse flesh. They drank 87,560,000 gallons of wine. Wonder how many beans and how many gallons of rum and root beer Boston consumed in the same period.

President CLEVELAND has signed more private pension bills and appointed more Union soldiers to office than any of his

against CLEVELAND because the President is so fat. This criticism of GEORGE FRANcis is about as sensible and well-founded as a majority of those heard at present. Finally, and best of all, it has been a people's administration. It has turned the rascals out wherever it has found them. It

Yankee Notions. At Farmington, N. H., a half-grown chicken was shut up in a barrel without good or water for nine days. It has come

out all right.

A man in Norridgewock, Me., is so near-sighted that he finds it necessary to wear his spectacles to bed in order to see anything in his dreams.

Miss Ruth Estabrook of Westminster, who died at the age of 74, in the house in which she was born, is said not to have been in any other house for 50 years.

AFFECTION'S DEAREST JOYS.

"Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me, For of Such is the Kingdom of Heaven"-The Globe's Wonderfully

Women Readers.

The child, like a flower bud, opens to



WIDE AWAKE.

It is the most beautiful of all pictures: for what can be more sublime, or stimulative of pure love, sympathy and worship than the hovering of the little child in its sleep along the border-land of the angels. We stand of political warfare, and as full of kinks spellbound at the vision that the face of the sleeping babe reveals. Is it not of heaven, and will not heaven transport it away from us forever among the well-doers and the blessed? We press forward in our fear, and would catch it, lest it slip away into its beauand CHARLES C. CHANDLER, then employed | tiful land. The artist has caught the right expression, and made it soulful and eloquent.



FAST ASLEEP.

Both "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," with the Magazine, Sunshine for Little taking the organ would show, I think, Children, are given with THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year for \$1.30; six months.

80 cents. 80 cents.

BROWN EYES AND BLUE EYES.



BROWN EYES.

movement of the babe to discover its first dawning intelligence, and with no less solicitude numbers each smile and each turn of the hand and the foot in its growth during its first year. Her heart beats with pleasure or pain with the little heart she is pressing to it. In "Brown Eyes," the artist has drawn the babe at a moment when it is most cunningly indicative of its rapid progress to recognition and love of its friends.



BLUE EVES.

A happy surprise in the experience of the young mother is when the child first unmistakably recognizes her call, and brimming over with happiness, turns and bends forward as if to leap into its mother's At Westfield toads gather under the electric lights, attracted by their brilliancy, and spend their time in fruitless jumping after the shadows of insects thrown upon the ground.

The shadows of insects thrown upon the ground.

"Brown Eyes" and "Blue Eyes," with the magazine and WEEKLY GLOBE for \$1-30

per year; 80 cents for six months. BEAUTIFUL LITTLE CHILDREN. WHAT PEOPLE TALK ABOUT.

To the Editor of The Globe. What a habit it is that some people have

Sympathetic and Touching Gifts to Its of gnawing their finger nails; and how many there are who are addicted to this habit, not only among the men but among wide awake and fast asleep. our young ladies also. I used to have a friend who was almost constantly biting his finger nails. He kept them gnawed clear down to the quick all the time. No mat-The child, like a flower bud, opens to the rising sum. Even the color and the perfume of the flower are present to excite the thought and feeling of the mother bend liet to the report that the President is saving a large portion of his salary.

POWELL and FORAMER, the Republican and Democratic candidates for governor in Ohio, were classmates at college, were both soldiers and are still warm personal friends.

The election in New York this year is for all State officers except Governor and lieutenant governor. Keep your eye on New York!

Hon. Allen G. Trumman says that no body can predict the result of the next presidential election. This chunk of wisdom indicates that the "noblest Roman of them all" has still a wise and level head.

The child, like a flower bud, opens to the rising sum. Even the color and the perfume of the flower are present to excite the thought and feeling of the mother bend ing over and embracing it, to full comprehension of the beauty and holiness of offspring. The artist, with maternal sympathy in reproducing his subject, has happily caught the moment when the mother, tip-toeing with suppressed breath into the room, creeps timildy forward to the result of the next presidential election. This chunk of wisdom indicates that the "noblest Roman of them all" has still a wise and level head.

The child, like a flower bud, opens to the rising sum. Even the color and the perfume of the flower are present to excite the thought and feeling of the mother bend ing over and embracing it, to full comprehensions in the results at the circumstances might be, or what the circumstances might be, or which all the circumstances might be, or whether her admined the femilies when the cloth and and anadomena, and anadomena, the mountain, seashore, and springs by mother it when the mountain, seashore, and springs by foot offspring. The artist, with maternal sympathy in reproducing his subject, has happily caught the moment when the mother hand provened many part of the result of the result of the result of the r

Has "Alice" a Remedy? To the Editor of The Globe: In your edition of the 2sth ult. will be found the following letter:

found the following boxes.

To the Editor of The Globe:
A girl, after she is 18 years of age, goes out to work. She takes her money and buys an organ.

Her parents take it from her. Do they have any right to do so? and can she recover her organ?

ALICE.

In reply to the above questions. "People's Lawyer" decides that "Alice has no remedy." Deeming this decision erroneous in law, I here with submit for the benefit of "People's Lawyer" and "Alice" the reason for my dissent. Undoubtedly it is well settled, as a genral principle of law, that a father is entitled to the earnings of his minor children, while they are under his care and maintained by him; but it is equally well settled that a father may permit a child to enter into a contract of employment with is enfittled to the earnings of his minor children, while they are under his care and maintained by him; but it is equally well settled that a fatter may permit a child to catter into a contract of omployment with the child may earn, and that, where such consent has been given, neltiper the father himself, nor his creditors can interpose, after the wages in such an employment have been earned, to take the annount from the child. Shaw, judges has gone so far, in delivering the opinion of our Supreme Court, as to decide "that where a minor son makes a contract for his services on his own account, and the opinion of our Supreme Court, as to decide "that where a minor son makes a contract for his services on his own account, and the opinion of our Supreme Court, as to decide "that where a minor son makes a contract for his services on his own account, and the opinion of our Supreme Court, as to decide "that where a minor son makes a contract for his services on his own account, and the opinion of our Supreme Court, as to decide "that where a minor son makes a contract for his services on his own account, and the opinion of our Supreme Court, as to decide "that where a minor son makes a contract for his services on his own account, and the opinion of our Supreme Court, as to decide "that where a minor son makes a contract for his services on his own account, and the opinion of our Supreme Court, as to decide "that where a minor son makes a contract for his services on his own account, and the shappear of the dealth of his services on his own account, and the suprement in the case of his own account in the case of his own account in the case of the dealth of his services on his own account, and the seem his own account in the case of his own account in the case of the dealth of his services on his own account in the case of his dealth of his services on his own account in the case of his dealth of his services on his own account in the case of his dealth of his services on his own account in the case of his own accou

Accurate Shooting. To the Editor of The Globe:

What kind of a revolver, or pistol, is used for the accurate shooting that we read about; and is it necessary to weight them in order to overcome the tendency to fly up, and over shoot.

Colt's or Smith & Wesson army revolvers, or special 32-calibre Smith & Wesson. No weighting is allowed. The holding of the revolver must counteract the rise.—(ED.

Calls it a Sale.

To the Editor of The Globe: A and B make a bet that C will sell a certain pair of horses within 30 days. At the expiration of 20 days C exchanges the horses for another pair and a sum of money. A claims that it is not a sale, but simply an exchange. B claims that the transfer of the property and receiving the money and horses constitute a sale.

B. H. R.

I should call it a sale. It makes no difference what was received in payment. It is fact that for a valuable consideration the property was conveyed or transferred another.

PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

Seal Hunting and Fishing.

To the Editor of The Globe: From an article which has been the not caught at sea (except, perhaps, an occasional one), but that the seal hunters wait until the seals are basking in the sun on the shore. Then, with boats, they approach them from the water and drive them inland a few miles, where they kill them at their leisure. Seal hunting is not "fishing" as that word is generally used.

A foreign vessel equipped for seal fishing and with part of a cargo on board, would be liable to seizure if found off the United States coast (Alaska), even if she was a good ways outside of the three-mile limit; not because of the three-mile limit, but because the possession of such a cargo would be proof that she had been trespassing upon United States soil. Will some kind person explain the connection between such kind of "hunting" and catching fish outside of the three-mile limit on the British coast?

AMERICAN.

A Lease and a Bill.

AMERICAN.

To the Editor of The Globe: I have a lease of my store from B. The rent is collected promptly the first of every and owes me quite a large bill for goods, nearly the amount of my monthly rent bill. This account of his has been running three This account of his has been running three or four months, and gradually increasing. I have asked B to allow it to go on the rent account, but he claims that I must pay my rent to his agent when the bill is presented or my lease will be broken. B's property is heavily mortgaged and no bills can be collected from him by legal process. I want my bill, however, but do not want to break my lease to obtain it. Is B's claim a good one in law, or can I compel him to credit my account on his rent bill? Victor.

I should say that A had perfect right to set off his bill against the rent, and that it would not break conditions of lease if he deducted amount due from B and paid bal-ance. PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Yankee Books Reprinted in Japan.

[Washington Special in St. Louis Republican.]
An illustration of the cleverness and imitative powers of the Japanese, which might also serve to point an argument in the dis-cussion of the international copyright quesarms. This is a glorious reward of materity and a proud moment in a tion, is afforded by certain Japanese publications which have been exhibited to the enthusiasm and emphasis beside which even the Boston Herald's superior taffy reads tame and spiritless. What, then, is the use of reformers kicking down the ladder on which reform is visibly rising to yet dizzier heights? Do they expect the administration to execrate the bridge that carries if over, whether in Maryland or elsewhere?

This mad midsummer demand for the excommunication of Mr. Higgins is all froth and hoolishness. Mr. Higgins is a point and successful reclamation of over the basis and seven the bridge that carries if over, whether in Maryland or elsewhere?

This mad midsummer demand for the excommunication of Mr. Higgins is all froth and hoolishness. Mr. Higgins and proud make of the people, for allotment to honest the head of the people, for allotment to honest the head of the people, for allotment to honest the head of the people, for allotment to honest the head of the people, for allotment to honest the land of the people, for allotment to honest the land of the people, for allotment to honest the land of the people, for allotment to honest the land of the people, for allotment to honest the land of the people, for allotment to h

THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

Suggestion for the Author of "Don't."

The Crying Need of a Similar Work SOMETHING FOR EVERY MOTHED for the Use of the Summer Boarder.

s possible that they will save some time in the work of observation necessary to the gathering of materials for the volume in question. The "don'ts" given here are merely sketchy remarks, though we feel sure that some of them are capable of being worked up into whole chapters on the subects indicated. For example

Don't gossip! We are aware, of course, that this direction is of general application (or should be), but from the fact that at summer resorts so many people are thrown together with not much else to do, it comes about that this niquity is especially rife in these places

Don't be forever scolding your children in public, especially at table. Give them private tutoring and lectures if they need them, but spare others the spectacle.

Don't forget that projecting elbows, chewing with the lips unclosed, the display of toothpicks and things of that sort, are very unpleasant to some people.

They may be foolishly particular, and unreasonably fussy, but since you know they don't like it, why, you should regard their wishes.

reasonably fussy, but since you know they don't like it, why, you should regard their wishes.

Don't forget that artists and authors are fellow creatures. Even newspaper editors and writers are human beings usually, and frequently object to being stared at, asked to show or explain their work, and criticized freely in their own hearing. So long as these people are allowed to remain at large, and are not caged for public inspection at so much per head, it may be well to call attention to a few points like the above. Don't sing, talk and laugh loudly in the halls or call from floor to floor.

Your neighbor may be an invalid and the loss of her customary afternoon nap may entail upon her much suffering.

Don't make every one listen to a recital of your woes if you are ill.

Don't expect the general arrangements of the house or of your fellow boarders to be modified to suit your caprice if you happen to be an invalid.

Unless specially labelled "sanitarium" a summer boarding-house is not usually run on the principles of a hospital, though many seem to expect this.

Don't play or sing before breakfast nor while people are taking afternoon siestas, nor late at night.

If you know only one tune, especially if you play it imperfectly with one finger, don't forget that it's frequent repetition (say 21 times in half an hour) may prove wearisome to people who are not relatives or intimate friends.

Don't take yapping dogs, crying children, nor pianos to a boarding-house.

Don't practise your music constantly in a public house of any sort, especially if the house is small.

ouse is small.
You may be a choice performer, and it may be an education to listen to you, but may be an education to listen to you, but few people come to seashore or mountain for that special purpose.

Don't forget that rubbers, umbrellas, newspapers, books, music and games are not common property.

This last point cannot be insisted on too strongly, as there seems to exist a certain fogginess in the minds of many in regard to it. One might keep on until the book were written—but "cui bono?" Can anything change the summer boarder and revolutionize the summer boarding-house?

A pretty and ornamental little hammock far the baby is described in the current number of the Art Interchange. It is meant to swing in a shady corner of the piazza in summer or across a part of the sitting-room or bedroom in winter, so that baby may be cradled comfortably near its mamma and yet its resting place of furniture.

A piece of heavy white linen or duck should be cut 48 inches long by 30 inches or a yard wide. This should have hems made at both ends of the goods, and in the hems large eyelet holes worked about four inches apart, through which strong white cord can be passed to lace it to wooden poles. The edges of the hammock should be neatly finished, and to each side should be sewed a flounce made of the same linen, nine inches wide. This flounce can be embroidered with a vine of honeysuckle or other trailing plant, and the edge embroidered in a deep scallop. It is very handsome worked with sprays of alamanda in natural colors, with the scallop worked with yellow to match. If preferred, the flounce can have a motto worked on it, such as "Sleep Well, Sweet Angel," or "Rock a-By Baby."

This motto can be worked in outline stitch and a lace added to finish the flounce, the whole being much less labor than to embroider it all. For this purpose the Nottingham lace edgings, which can be bought for a few cents a yard, is capital, and it can be made very effective and handsome by following the principal lines of the pattern with different colored crewels or silks, and adding a deep fringe of the same knotted to the edge of the lace. The hammock should be laced to two rods of brass or wood by putting a stout white cord through the eyelt holes made for the purpose, and winding them around the rods. These rods may be those used for curtains. They should be cut the proper length, and the acorn, or whatever the finial is, should be replaced on the rods to prevent the cord from slipping off when down would come "baby, cradle and all!" Large bunches of narrow ribbon should hang from each end of these rods, and the whole strung on strong hooks fastened to the wall or corner of the plazza, long number of the Art Interchange. It is meant to swing in a shady corner of the piazza in

mock, fastened to its corners at the ends of the rods.
This will be found a pretty present to make to a young mother; and, to make the gift complete, a small cushion should be matter what he stole."

SOMETHING NEW SOMETHING VERY CHOICE.

AN UNPARALLELED OFFER. \$3.50 FOR 80 CTS. \$3.50 FOR 80 CTS.

Two Lithoed Water Colors, . . . \$2.50 Weekly Clobe Six Months, . . . . 50 Sunshine for Little Children, . . . 50

For some time we have been in search of paintings, to be given to our subscribers, that would epresent he best artistic merit, and at the same time carry joy and sunshine into every home. We have a sast been uccessful, and are now able to present every subscriber

## SOME BEAUTIFUL WATER COLORS.

1. "WIDE AWAKE" and "FAST ASLEEP" are two distinct lithoed water-colors, by Ida Wangh, the great American Artist, soft in tone and as natural as life in expression, of a size suitable for frauding, and of a style and beauty to adorn every parior. In "FAST ASLEEP" a golden-haired babe, with its head resting upon its hand, sleeps, smiling in its dream. In "WIDE AWAKE," it has partly risen from its of to greet its loving mother. Both are entirely new subjects, and were never offered before this year, in this or any other country.

2. "BROWN EYES," and "BLUE EYES;" or, "Morther's Jewels," consist of two distinct lithoed water-colors, of the same quality and just as beautiful as the others, and by the same artist, Ida Waugh, one is a babe in the attitude of springing into its mother's arms; the other is a babe tired of play with its rubber ring, and cunningly sucking its thumb. Both appeal to love and admiration. Both can be framed and will decorate the richest home. 3. "SUNSHINE FOR LITTLE CHILDREN" is a large 24-page folio, printed from large type, and containing some of the best wood engravings ever shown in this country, and bound in covers handsomely decorated with colored lithographs. The reading matter has been carefully selected to secure the highest literary and moral value. It is a beautiful present for all seagens of the year.

4. THE WEEKLY GLOBE is known to everybody as the newsiest, brightest, the most instructioned entertaining weekly newspaper in the world. It will speak for itself against all competitors.

## NOW FOR OUR OFFER:

and probably causes more misery than half the other sins of the decalogue bunched together. For this reason a whole chapter of the proposed book might be devoted to this topic with various sub-divisions, such as Don't be censorious.

The circumstances which seem so suspicious to you may have a perfectly simple and innocent explanation.

Don't draw hasty inferences, nor jump at conclusions. 2. Sunshine for Little Children.

We will send all of the above on receipt of 80 cents, and prepay postage on each, so that you will receive them free from any postal or express charges.

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3. The Weekly Clobe for One Year. We will send all of the above on receipt of \$1.30, and prepay postage on each, so that you will receive them free of any postage or express charges.

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I. Your Choice of a Set of Either Two Water Colors 2. Sunshine for Little Children. The above will be given to each club of 3 yearly subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE sending \$3.0 afteen cents extra to pay postage. Each of the subscribers will receive THE WEEKLY GLOBE of ear, and each will receive the premiums.

# NOW IS THE TIME.

TO AGENTS. We are anxious to introduce these pictures and this magazine, in connection with TIT WEEKLY GLOBE, into every town in the United States. It is only necessary to show them to make ever one anxious to subscribe. The regular commission is allowed on offers No. 1 and No. 2, but we cannot afford to give any commission on offers No. 3 and No. 4. Send for sample copies.

6 Copies, 14 Months each, for \$5.00.

Weekly Globe, One Year, \$1.00. Weekly Globe, 6 Months, 50 cts

THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

PREMISTORIC BONES

Other Purposes.

added, upon which the baby's head may rest. This may be filled with feathers, hair, or any of their numerous substitutes; but for hot weather nothing will be found cooler than a paper pillow, which is easily made and very inexpensive. One or more covers should be made to fit these pillows, but they should be of the finest white linen, with a frill of embroidery added at the end. No work should be placed on the cover itself, as the uneven surface would make an uncomfortable resting place for the tiny head or soft cheek. Ground to Powder for Medicinal and In Europe fossil bones found together it caves were long known as dragons' bone so great was the demand for these and sim

be of the finest white linen, with a frill of embroidery added at the end. No work should be placed on the cover itself, as the uneven surface would make an uncomfortable resting place for the tiny head or soft cheek.

The materials used can of course be varied at pleasure, and the hammock be made of very cheap or very expensive stuffs as preferred.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS

Invited to the First National Convention at St. Louis.

PROVISIONAL NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS, No. 92 South Eighth street, San Jose, Cal, July 22, 1887.

To the Editor of The Globe:

An invitation is extended to all Daughters of Union Veterans to attend the first national convention at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 5, 1887. Those representing camps, either State or subordinate, will present copies of rituals, rules and regulations for examination by committee to report upon. The secret work used by camps subordinate to the Provisional National camp will be exemplified at that time. A large number of "Daughters" are expected, as the officers will be elected and the Provisional camp disbanded. Our organization is based upon four grand principles, viz. Patriotism, education, charity and loyalty. These four principles are expected, as the officers will be elected and the Provision and loyalty that animated our fathers in the war for the preservation of the Union. It was charity that animated our fathers in the war for the preservation of the Union. It was charity that animated our fathers in the war for the preservation of the Union. It was charity that animated our fathers in the war for the preservation of the Union. It was charity that animated our fathers in the war for the preservation of the Union. It was charity that animated our fathers in the war for the preservation of the Union. It was charity that animated our fathers in the war for the preservation of the Union. It was charity that animated our fathers in the war for the preservation of the Union. It was charity that animated our fathers in the vince the provision of the p

[Detroit Free Press.] "Say," he called, as he stood on the post office steps and beckoned to a pedestrian across the street.

to a seat on the window sill in the corridor, and the first continued: "I was looking over my diary for 1886 to-

"I was looking over my diary for 1886 today, and I find that on the thirteenth day
of February I encountered you on Woodward avenue."

"Perhaps you did."

"You asked me then if I thought the
backbone of winter was broken. I was in
a hurry, and took the query under advisement. I am very sorry that the matter
slipped my mind, as I generally answer
such questions inside of a month."

"And what did you want of me?"

"To apologize, sir, and to say to you that
I am now ready to make my reply. Yes,
sir, I think the backbone of winter is
broken, and I shouldn't be a bit surprised if
we had an early spring!"

The other got up and tried to say something, but the effort was a sad failure, and
by and by he turned and walked off and
went up the street and turned a corner
without ever looking back.

No More Milk for That Clerk.

[Brockton Gazetts.]

There is a young clerk at the South End who is in the habit of taking milk from a cart which stops in front of one of the drug stores. The other day the driver, seeing the young man make for the wagon, changed the cans so as to put a can of sour milk where heretofore the clerk had drank sweet milk. The trick was well done, and the milkman now delivers milk at the druggist's unmolested. The Day He Played Base Ball. A Lewiston small boy thinks that women lon't amount to much from a base ball point

of view. The other day he was bos

And I sat down and cried. And for a while I didn't care much While 'Zekel, up and down the garden, A rain' and a pitchin',
Was swearin' at the college teachers,
Cause they'd forgot the kitchen.
He wished there was no 'ology, or
Any sich foreign atuff,
If graduates made bread like leather, Only more sour and tough.

Their work went right ahead,
They milked the cows, and churned the butter
And learned to make good bread.

'Tis thirty years since me and 'Zekel First started out together,

Or railroad stocks, and sich, We like the ring of gold and silver, It makes one feel so rich.

But la! We've spent many a dollar

Upon our only darter,
And Sairy Ann's so smart, we reckoned
Schoolin' would make her smarter.

III.
For five long years she went to college,

For I catched cold one day a churnin'

She fixed her hair in what she told us

Was a McCarty roll, And went to mixin' up her bread dough

What eddication is,-

And took the rheuma

And stuffed her pretty head, Till now she knows more than the parson, Rut yet she can't make bread. When she came home, says I, we'll see now

And now we've got right smart o' money
Laid by for rainy weather.

Our Sairy's no good in the kitchen, But then she's awful smart, She keeps the old planner hummin'

Raves over works of art;
Raves over works of art;
Reads French, and paints, and sings, but Zaköl
Says he would give his head
If she'd forget that tom-fool nonsense,
And learn to make good bread.

## ROMANCE OF A BARON.

How the Lunacy Laws Work in France.

M. de Seilliere Caged in a Private Asylum-His Escape to America.

Tortured to Madness by Drugs and Interest Caused by the Collins Inter-Acids-A Strange Story.

New York, Aug. 1.—In France the lunacy laws admit of startling abuses. The most recent illustration of this, and the most recent mustration of this, and the most startling that has ever been made known, perhaps, is now the celebrated affair of the Baron de Seilliere, who arrived here this afternoon to ask ex-Senator Barnum for his statement as to the conversation with Council Barnum for his statement as to the conversation. here yesterday from Havre on the Gaston with General Patrick A. Collins, had by the World correspondent in London, and

him both respect and sincere sympathy. a diseased mind.

His family is one of the best known and

and is inspired by the motive of blackmail."

Those who know something of the affair
from cable advices will remember that the
baron arrived in France from the United
states in May, that he was tricked into
blacing himself in the power of his
members, and that he was confined in
the private lunatic asylum at Vanves,
conducted by Dr. Falret from the 19th of
that month until July 19. The baron visited
the American friend one afternoon to chat
about the proposed purchase of a caniche
from the latter. He received an urgent invitation to go to the house of an aunt.

"There," said M. Baudrais, his friend, last
hight, "he met Colonel Gibert, a member,
ike himself, of the Jockey Club, and his
cousin-german. The baron was there made
to believe that another cousin-german
tad lost his reason and was
rery ill in a suburb of Paris,
Acting upon impulse he at once
went to him. He was accompanied
by Colonel Gibert, Behind this ruse there
were others whom the Baron does not care
to name and whom he does not wish to
bunish. The carriage entered the grounds

of the presence of treating him for disease of the nerves, acids were employed to burn the flesh off his back. The baron has brought away the shirt which he wore, and it is all charred with the constant fear that he would be poisoned, and his friends think that but for this fear he surely would have been.

"For some days he refused absolutely all food, excepting some goat's milk, which he himself drew from the udder of the animal, and water cresses, which he gathered from a small brook that ran through the garden of the establishment. Finally he convinced his keepers that he would not eat anything else unless they first tasted it, and this thereafter was the rule of procedure. The manner in which the friends of the baron learned positively that he was confined in the asylum at Vauves is somewhat curious. "Suspecting the truth, inquiries were cautiously made of the internes, or junior physicians, at all the asylums in or near Paris. It was stated to each of these gentlemen who were approached that the relatives of the baron feared that he might kill some one of his keepers, and they were asked as to his mental condition. When a detective called at the Falvet establishment at Vauves the physician who replied to his questions was taken entirely off his guard and responded promptly: 'Oh, you need have no fear. The baron is perfectly calm.'"
"Having thus placed him, we began persistent efforts for his release. At every step we found ourselves confronted by the lunacy law of 1838, which had been fully complied with in the forms employed in the incarceration of the baron. Every influential paper in Paris, excepting one or two, took up the baron's cause, and the jockey club distinguished itself in that particular.
"De Seilliere was kept in absolute seclu-

two, took up the baron's cause, and the jockey club distinguished itself in that particular.

"De Seilliere was kept in absolute seclusion, and every effort on his part to get a communication to his friends was fruitless for three weeks. He attempted several times to reach the United States minister, whose protection he was entitled to. Every communication that he wrote was suppressed, At length the substitute of the procureur of the republic, by virtue of his authority, obtained an interview with him. It was the first time that he had seen a friendly face since he was shut up. The substitute assumed the responsibility of remitting a letter to Minister McLane which had been indicted by De Seilliere. Its effect was the commencement of the most earnest efforts in his behalf by the American legation.

"All these efforts failed. Despairing of succeeding in their plans by legitimate means the friends of the baron plotted to effect his escape, and they gained two of the keepers for this purpose. The baron, however, refused any release that was not legal, and the scheme was abandoned.

"The prefect of police of the department of the Seine finally resolved to see the prisoner himself. De Seilliere-received the officer in a perfectly calm and rational manner.

"The physician of the prefecture was then

"The physician of the prefecture was then sent to examine him, and pronounced that he was entirely sane. The prefect at once ordered his release. He did not feel that he certainly was free until he had set foot on the wharf in New York. He is to be joined here by the young prince De Talleyrand Perigord, who will probably come by the next Cunarder. Both intend to make their home in this country henceforth. The baron did not go back to France on account of family difficulties as has been stated, but to be present at the Grand Prix.

culties as has been stated, but to be present at the Grand Prix.

"He does not want to hear anything more about France, but of course he will go back some day. He does not see why he ought to care for revenge against his own family, and he says: 'I am no longer a Frenchman. Why should I make of my particular case a battering ram to demolish the infamous French law of 1838?

"I am confident that if the press of France had not taken up the cause of the baron he might have remained until his death in secret confinement, and his fate would forever have remained a fearful mystery to all but his exulting enemies."

the currency showing the amounts of National bank notes and of legal tender notes outstanding at the dates of the passage of the acts of June 20, 1874, Jan. 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878, together with the amounts outstanding at date and the increase or decrease: National bank notes, amount outstanding June 20, 1874, \$349,894,182; amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875, \$351,861,450; amount outstanding May 31, 1878, \$322,555,965 (circulation of national gold banks not included, \$249,754); amount outstanding to date, \$276,204,528; decrease during the last month, \$2,759,281; decrease since Aug. 1, 1886, \$30,311,815; legal tender notes, amount outstanding June 20, 1874, \$382,000,000; amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875, \$382,000,000; amount retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875, to May 31, 1878, \$35,318, 984; amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878, \$346,681,016; amount on deposit with the treasurer of the United States to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks and banks retiring circulation under acts of June 20, 1874, and July 12, 1882, \$106,901,094; decrease in deposit during the last month, \$43,310; increase in deposit since Aug. 1, 1889, \$45,059,767. the acts of June 20, 1874, Jan. 14, 1875,

curred on Mam street yesterday morning, is in point. Three country gentlemen were standing in the middle of the sidewalk talking in very loud tones and laughing heartily. Then two things occurred simultaneously. A business man with a prominent nose came rushing along, and one of the countrymen slashed his half-closed umbrella in the air to hail an acquaintance across the street. The umbrella caught the nose from beneath and the nose caught the umbrella from above. The business man stopped at once and apologized for being on the street in the way of the umbrella and passed on, leaving a very uncomfortable countryman.

## THAT PORTFOLIO OF WAR.

view-Chairman Barnum Declines to Say Anything About It.

NEW YORK, July 26 .- The World in the morning will print the following from Lime Rock, Conn.:

published this morning.

General Collins said that Mr. Barnum, "the observed of all observers."

The baron's personal destinction, aside from the dramatic injustice to which he had been subjected in France, attracted to cratic committee, came to him several days before his departure for Europe, and asked The baron is quite eccentric in manner and eminently original in expression, but no ship of war. To this Mr. Collins replied; eminently original in expression, but no one could detect in anything that he said or did during the voyage the slightest trace of light an appearance of leave of light an appearance of leave of light and specific for second-hand food or installation took place February 3, 1831. would wear second-hand clothes?"

The senator said that he had read the in-

A diseased mind.

His family is one of the best known and most honorable in France. His wealth is enormous, but it has been still greater than it is. The baron has already made an extended sojourn in the United States, and has formally declared his intention of becoming an American citizen. To a reporter has wrongs.

"I wish you would deny," he said. "that I am married, or ever have been. That statement is atrociously and maliciously false, and is inspired by the motive of black. Those who know something of the affair from cable advices will remember that the baron arrived in France from the United States in May, that he was tricked into such as a proposition as chairman of the baron arrived in France from the United States in May, that he was tricked into many subject commetted with politics. In the senator said that he had read the interview with Congressman Collins and he therefore in the has dead the interview with Congressman Collins and he therefore the interview with Congressman Collins and he therefore in the view with Congressman Collins and he therefore in the view with Congressman Collins and he therefore in the view with Congressman Collins and he therefore in the view with Congressman Collins and he therefore in the view with Congressman Collins and he therefore in the view with Congressman Collins and he therefore in the view with Congressman Collins and he therefore in the view with Congressman Collins and he therefore in the view with Congressman Collins and he therefore in the view with Congressman Collins and he therefore in the view with Congressman Collins and he therefore in the the therefore in the said that he had read the interview with Congressman Collins and he therefore in the the therefore he has he had review of come here for an abroad, and aug. 20, 1840, he resigned to a statement of the part of 1838 and 1839 he was abroad, and Aug. 20, 1840, he resigned to a statement of the part of 1838 and 1839 he was abroad and aug. 20, 1840, he resigned to a statement of the part of 1838 and 1

"How much for 5 cents?" he carelessly adured.
"All you want."
"No chokin' off?"
"No, sir. Pick up the dipper and drink

way."
The transper put down his nickel and took fins hat and drank a full quart. Then he ttered a long-drawn "y-u-mi" and took off is coat and got away with two more dip-

pers.
"Hain't you about full?" anxiously inquired the owner of the tub.
"Party full, but not quite, sah."
Off went the vest and the dipper was filled and emptica three times, with only a breath

between.
"Say! vou've got away with a whole gallon!" called the lemonade man as a thunder-cloud worked slong his brow.
"I specks I hev, sah, but dar' was to be no chokin' off. All dese gem'len heard de bar-

chosth off. All desegen len heard de bargain."

He sat down on a barrel, removed his shoes, crossed his legs, and it did seem as if he imbibed another gallon before he let up long enough to remark:
"Does seem powerful good to hev Fo'th of July come again."
"Say, man, do you propose to empty the tub?"

"Say, man, do Bockov, till put in about

tub?"

"Can't say, sah. Reckon' I'll put in about an hour mo' heah."

"Are you a hog or a man?"

"A man moas' allus, but when I strike a snap like dis I kin drap a few pegs. Please stir up dat mixture, fur I'm awful dry again!"

"I'll be hanged if I do! How much to onit?"

COMPTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

Showing Amounts of National Bank and Legal Tender Notes.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—The following is the statement of the currency showing the amounts of National Bank in the statement of the comptroller of the currency showing the amounts of National Bank in the statement of the comptroller of the currency showing the amounts of National Bank in the statement of the comptroller of the currency showing the amounts of National Bank in the statement of the comptroller of the currency showing the amounts of National Bank in the statement of the comptroller of the currency showing the amounts of National Bank in the statement of the comptroller of the currency showing the amounts of National Bank in the statement of the comptroller of the statement of the statement of the comptroller of the currency showing the statement of the comptroller of the statement of the statemen

## Typewriting that Fades.

[New York Tribune.]
The recent articles of the Tribune in re gard to documents at Washington, prepared by a typewriter, in which the ink either faded or corroded the paper, have created a distinct sensation among the manufacturers

combination of the Left under Cairoli, who was compelled to reconstruct his ministry and bring in Signor Depretis as minister of the interior. On May 15, 1881, the Cairoli ministry resigned. The King sent for Signor Sella, who endeavored unsuccessfully to form a ministry which might reckon on a working majority. Signor Depretis was next intrusted with the task, which he promptly accomplished.

Bishop O'Reilly of Wichita.

Bishop-elect James O'Reilly of the Roman Catholic diocese of Wichita died on the 25th ult, at Topeka, Kan., at the age of 41 years. He was born in Ireland, came to the United States while a boy, and received his ecclesiastical education at Milwaukee. He

brother became bishop of the diocese of South Carolina, Mme. Lynch moved to South Carolina, Mme. Lynch moved to South Carolina and opened the Ursuline Convent & Valley Cruise, the first convent in the State. Here she remained as mother superior for 33 years. She was the strongest witness against General Sherman as to the Durning of Columbia. One of her last acts before being taken ill was to write an account of her interview with General Sherman while her convent was in ashes and the city in flames. The general turned over to her for a convent the Preston mansion in place of the one his men had burned, and she took possession just in time to save it.

Frederick Neilson, a member of the Union and Manhattan clubs and a well-known society man in New York, died at Far Rockaway, L. I., Wednesday, at the age of 37. Mr. Neilson came of an old New York family, which is related by blood and by marriage to the Winthrops, the Kanes and De Feysters.

The French journalist and Republican

inspector, as seen a member of three successive years, was elected junior vice department commander under Horace Binney Sargent (third term), and made department commander in the year 1882. He was a member of General Wadsworth Post, 63, of Natick.

Comrade Patch was well and favorably known throughout the entire Grand Army of the Republic for his earnest and consistent labor in its behalf. Ever ready to bestow time, work and ability in the interest of the organization as well as for the velfare of the humblest comrade, and constantly striving to carry out the noble principles of fraternity in the fullest sense and most devoted spirit of true comradeship.

The Prime Minister of Italy.

Agostino Depretis, the Italian premier, died at Stradella, Piedmont, in 1811. In 1861 Cavonrappointed him pro-dictator of Sicily, and in that capacity he there proclaimed the Italian constitution. From May 3 till the month of December, 1862, he held office in the Ratazzi became leader of the opnosition. When the Minister of public works, and he entered the ministry presided over by Signor Ricasoli in 1866, first as minister of marine, then as minister of finance. On the fall of the ministry presided over by Signor Ricasoli in 1866, first as minister of marine, then as minister of finance and the post of president of the council. A few months later Signor Depretis was in turn summoned to succeed that Art centleman and to form a coalition administration. This ministry was overther was uncertained in July, 1879, by a new combination of the Left under Cairoli, who was compelled to reconstruct his ministry and bring in Signor Depretis as minister of the left under Cairoli, who was compelled to reconstruct his ministry and bring in Signor Depretis as minister of the left under Cairoli, who was compelled to reconstruct his ministry and bring in Signor Depretis as minister of the health of the left under Cairoli, who was compelled to reconstruct his ministry and bring in Signor Depretis as minister of the left under Cairoli, who was compe

outside world. In describing the various idiosyncrasies of servants which had come under her notice she said: "Some years ago I had a good settled white woman as house servant, who, though of most exemplary deportment in every other respect, seemed to consider Sundays as in nowise different from the other days in the week. Finally I said to her: 'Hannah, why don't you take your Sundays off?' You should take some advantage of the opportunity to go to church.' You can appreciate my feelings when she replied: 'Well, Mrs.—, I used to go reglar to church, but never jined. My next door neighbor was a shoutin' member, and I tell you what she done—she scalded my dog. That's ben 20 years ago, and I ain't never went to church since.'"

New Boston Music. Oliver Ditson & Co. continue, notwith

the increase or decrease: National bank notes, amount outstanding June 20, 1874, 8349,894,182; amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875, 83518,1450; amount outstanding May 31, 1878, 8362,800,000; amount outstanding May 31, 1878, 8322,000,000; amount extrained banks and banks retiring circulation of meets importance, and the desired of Jan. 14, 1875, by 31, 1878, 832,000,000; amount retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875, by 31, 1878, 832,000,000; amount retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875, by 31, 1878, 832,000,000; amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878, 832,000,000; amount retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875, by 31, 1878, 832,000,000; amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878, 8346,681,016; amount on deposit with the treasurer of the United States to Jan. 14, 1875, by 31, 1878, 832,000,000; amount retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875, by 31, 1878, 832,000,000; amount retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875, by 31, 1878, 832,000,000; amount retired under act by 31, 1878, 8346,681,016; amount on deposit with the treasurer of the United States to Jan. 14, 1875, by 31, 1878, 832,000,000; amount retired under act by 31, 1878, 8346,681,016; amount on deposit with the treasurer of the United States to Jan. 14, 1875, by 31, 1878, 832,000,000; amount retired under act by 31, 1878, 8346,681,016; amount on deposit with the treasurer of the United States to Jan. 14, 1875, by 31, 1878, 832,000,000; amount retired under act by 31, 1878, 832,000,000; amount retired under act by 31, 1878, 832,000,000; amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878, 836,681,016; amount on deposit where the specific that the same machine. There are between 40,000 and 50,000 and 50

# cessity of Greatly Increasing Fire

Insurance Rates. NEW YORK, July 28,-The Tribune quotes the presidents of two leading fire insurance companies as saying that the losses by fire during the past few months have destroyed all profit in the inby fire during the past few months have destroyed all profit in the insurance business, and that unless better luck ensues all the companies will have to greatly increase their rates or quit the business. The losses throughout the country for the last two months have been at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year or four or five times the normal ratio. A good many of the fires are attributed to the incendiary teachings of Heir Most.

Audit great weakness in less desirable selections. The best creamery is worth 22@23c. per pound in large lots. Eggs are also getting scarcer and are firm at 22@23c. per dozen for fresh Eastern by the quantity and 25@28c. at retail, but eggs that are not quite fresh are not wanted.

The receipts of butter in this city last week were a little smaller than the week before, but of eggs were larger, as appears from the following comparative table:

\*\*RECEIPTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.\*\* the fires are attributed to the incendiary teachings of Herr Most.

How Would They Spell "Porgy"? [Providence Journal.] "Say," said "Ben" Allen, as he grabbed a Bulletin reporter who was passing his restaurant door yesterday, "how do you spell the name of these measely fish?" at the same time showing a platter of fine-looking

"Why, t-a-u-t-o-g, of course," replied the

"Why, t-a-u-t-o-g, of course," replied the reporter.

'Are you sure?" queried Ben; "I want to have it right on my menu."

With a confidence born of acquaintance with the fish the reporter sought Webster's Dictionary, and, carrying it, showed the word to the doubting restaurateur.

"All right, much obliged; have a cigar," said Ben; "and just look here, I have asked six men this morning, and see the ways they spell," and he showed a slip of paper. On it were the following spellings of the name of that simple little fish: Tartog, tautaug, tautorg, tortaug, tortorg and tautaugh. It was all the same fish, however, and was just as good eating, no matter how its name was spelled.

Two Trees with but a Single Trunk.

[Southington'(Conn.) Phænix.]
In the vicinity of Lake Pond there is a uriosity that would repay any one who would take the trouble to see it. Two maple trees which originally stood near each other trees which originally stood near each other are now supported by one. A section of the first tree was cut away from the ground up six feet to where a limb branches out. This limb rests in a crotch of the second tree and draws from it life to support itself and tree number one, which is minus a trunk. There are several sprouts on tree number one, below the parasite limb, which would indicate that the sap in this instance went contrary to nature. F. C. Lewis of Plantsville saw this remarkable curiosity two or three years ago and again this summer. Tree number one swings free, supported only by the limb that nourishes it.

Another Reputation Ruined.

Richmond Dispatch.]
The poet Southey wrote in 1809:
"They had turned their faces towards the east in the morning to worship the rising sun," etc., etc.—Dowden's Life of Southey, page 146.
This is evidently where Senator Edmunds stole his most celebrated remark.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

The genius of man has harnessed electricity and put it to work, and any learned professor can tell a crild what it will do. The learned professor, however, cannot tell a child what electricity is.

A Principle of the part of the

and Dear-The Week's Receipts. Butter of first quality gained strength all last week, showing an advance of 1 or 2 cents per pound. A noteworthy feature of the market is great strength in fine sorts and great weakness in less desirable selec-

At New York Saturday butter was steady with a fair demand and an unward tendency, Eastern creamery being quoted at 22@23c, and Western at 22@22½c per pound. Cheese was quiet and steady, as were also eggs.

Butter was strong at Chicago Saturday, and receipts were light. Cheese was easier, though in fair demand, and eggs were inactive.

## THE LUMBER TRADE.

A Large Movement the Country Over -Choice Hard Wood Scarce.

In every part of the country the move nent of lumber from the wholesale yards is reported larger than a year ago, and there is every prospect of an extensive autumn trade. Building is active in the more prom-inent cities and in many of the manufacturtrade. Building is active in the more promisent cities and in many of the manufacturing districts. At the West in particular the ademand for consumption has been large all the season and promises to continue so. Manufacturing districts. At the West in particular the ademand for consumption has been large all the season and promises to continue so. Manufacturing districts. At the loss of the season and promises to continue so. Manufacturing the season and promises to continue so the season and promises to continue so. Manufacturing the season and promises to continue so. Manufacturing the season and promises to continue so. Manufacturing the season and promises the supply of the season and promises and some season and promises and the season and promises and some season and promises and some season for the Eastern trade; the supply of the six not over-admination to the supply of the supply of

Boston to other New England points is also considered a disadvantage.

Fig. 20. Line of the board of t boston fo points outside of New England amonyment of 1,800 cases, as against of a week inst year, it should be said with reference to this increase, however, that the reference to this increase, however, that the reference to this increase, however, that the returns do not indicate exactly the quantity of goods manufactured.

New York, July 30.—Cotton week at \$100 cells of the past week and the demand reful is better, and the past week and the demand reful is better, and the past week and the demand reful is better, and the past week and the demand reful is better, and the past week and the demand reful is better, and the past week and the demand reful is better, and the past week and the demand reful is better, and the past week and the demand reful is better, and the past week and the demand reful is better, and the past week and the demand reful is better, and the past week and the demand reful is better, and the past week and the demand reful is better, and the past week and the demand reful is better, and the past week and the demand reful is better, and the past week and the demand reful in the past week and the demand reful in the past week and the demand reful in the past week and the analysis of the past week and the past of the past week and the analysis of the past week and the past of the pa

bush. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls, corn. 5000 bush; oats, 10,000 bush. Wheat (63% @63%c; No. 2 red, 70c. Corn dull; No. 2, 37%c. No. 2 oats, 24@24%c. No. 2 rye, 44c. No. 2 barley nominal. Provisions quiet. Mess pork, \$15; lard, \$6.57%; dry salted shoulders, \$5.80@\$5.90; short clear sides, \$8.40 ders, \$6.000 bush; oats, 211,000 bush; rye, 4000 bush; oats, 211,000 bush; rye, 4000 bush; bush; barley, 4000 bush. Shipments—Good bush; carn. 180, 180, 180, 180, 180, 180, 260; California, 1836, 180, 200; low grades, 10@13c; Easternia, 180, 180, 180, 180, 260; California, 1836, 180, 260; California, 180, 260; C

his seince was repaired he should sail for that locality.

Schooner Senator Morgan passed through Canso July 23, with 480 barrels and is, no doubt, the high line of the fleet. The Henry Dennis is reported to have 300 barrels. There are about 210 vessels in the bay at present, of which 185 are Americans. They average about 40 to 50 barrels apiece. The English vessels who fish inshore unmolested have had no better luck and average 35 to 40 barrels per vessel. Six hundred and twenty barrels of mackerel have been received at this port the past week, all but 90 barrels being from Block Island. They sold at \$10.50 and \$10.62½ per barrel, the market favoring the seller. Good fares of codfish still continue to be brought in, but there is a brisk demand and the stock in butts is light and prices remain firm.

firm.
Schooner Edward S. Foster of Beverly, from a Grand Bank trip, seeaned of the pounds 17 miles to the westward of the Virgin Rocks.
The receipts at this port the past week have been as follows:

CODFISH. HALIBUT. MACK'L. bbls.

FARES. COPFISH. BALIEUT. M
28—Georges. 616,000 1,300
3—Western Brank. 185,000 ...
9—Grand Bank. 1,195,000 43,500
2—Jeffries. 12,000 43,500
1—Bay Fundy 25,000 600
1—Bay Fundy 25,000 2—Eastern Shore. 9,000
1—North Bay. 4—Block Island. Other receipts, 55,000 hs. hake and 450 hs. had-

sos, 200 bs, halbut, 30,000 bs. akee, 11,000 bs. cusk, 7200 bs. haddock, 2600 bs. swordfish and 3 bbls. mackerel.

Fresh halbut have been in light supply for several days past, with last sales of small lot. 400 bs. Georges, at 8c, 48 b.

Last sales of split fish, cargo lots, Georges codfish, 32.75 per cwt; Grand and Western Bank do, 32.40; Shore do, 32.44; hake, 31.

We quote new Georges codfish 34 to \$41/4 per qll for large and \$33/4 for medium; Grand and Western Bank do, 32.40; Shore do, 52.44; shores \$3%, for large and \$3.44 for medium; dry cured do, \$4 to \$494; Shores \$3%, for large and \$3.44 for medium; dry cured do, \$4 to \$494; Shores \$3%, for large and \$3.44 for medium; dry cured do, \$4 to \$494; Shores \$3%, for large and \$3.44 for medium; dry cured do, \$4 to \$494; Shores \$3%, for large and \$3.45 for medium; dry cured do, \$4 to \$494; Shores \$3%, for large and \$3.45 for medium; dry cured do, \$4 to \$4

dock.
For the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 3,022,000 fbs. codfish, 323,700 fbs. hallbut, 24,000 fbs. nackerel, 18,000 fbs. poliock, 10,000 fbs. haldbut, 8,000 fbs. swordfish and 2000 fbs. usak.
Last week the receipts were 2,294,000 fbs. codfish, 303,200 fbs. halbut, 30,000 fbs. hake, 11,000 fbs. flower 1,000 fbs. halbut, 30,000 fbs. hake, 11,000 fbs. flower 1,000 fbs. halbut, 30,000 fbs. hake, 11,000 fbs. flower 1,000 fbs. halbut, 30,000 fbs. hake, 11,000 fbs. flower 1,000 fbs. halbut, 30,000 fbs. hake, 11,000 fbs. flower 1,000 fbs. halbut, 30,000 fbs. hake, 11,000 fbs. flower 1,000 fbs. halbut, 30,000 fbs. hake, 11,000 fbs. flower 1,000 fbs. halbut, 30,000 fbs. halbut, 30,000

ern, 18@20c.
Canada malt, 90c@\$1.00 \$\pi\$ bush; 6-rowed State, 88@92; Western, 65@80.

HIDES AND SKINS—Following are the current prices: Brighton steers, 9@10; New England steers, 9@10; do, do, cow, 9@812, Calfskins—deacons, 30@40c; 6@614bs, 60@70; 8@9lbs, 90c \$1.00; heavy, \$1.14@125. Galveston dry, 144@14½; Texas kips, 15@16; Dry-salted Texas, 114@125, 124c; Buenos Ayres, 1814@125; Calcutta staughtered cow hides, 9@11; do, dand green, 7@9; do, buffalo, 6; Slerm Loone, ...@21.

STARCH—We quote Potato Starch at 334@37sc; Com, 214@239c; Dextrine, 45@514c.

SEEDS—The demand has been principally for fancy grades of grass seeds and the market is fairly steady.

We quote: Clover, West, 7@71/2c \$\pi\$ b; do, North, 81/2@9; do, white, 15@22; do, Alsike, 12@14; Red Top, West, \$\pi\$ sack, \$1.50@2.00; do, Jersey, \$\pi\$2.15@2.20; Hungarian, 90c@\$1.00; Millet, 90c@\$1.00; Orchard, \$1.80@2.00 \$\pi\$ bush; Blue Grass, \$1.40@1.60 \$\pi\$ bush; Timothy, West, \$1.50@2.00 do, Jersey, \$\pi\$2.15@4.00; Orchard, \$1.80@2.00 \$\pi\$ bush; bush; American flaxseed, \$2.25.

SALT—The tnarket is steady and quiet, with prices unchanged.
Outstalons age as follows: Liverpool, in bond. SALT—The harket is steady and quiet, with prices unchanged.
Quotations are as follows: Liverpool, in bond, hld, \$1.10\tilde{\pi}1.30; do, duty paid, \$1.50\tilde{\pi}1.75; do sacks, 0; 80\tilde{\pi}90c; Cadiz, in bond, \$1.50; Trawmi in bond, \$1.62\tilde{\pi}1.7thk's island, hld., \$2.25\tilde{\pi}2.40.
TOBACCO.—There is a fairly active demand, and the market is generally unchanged, though prices have an upward tendency.
We quote: Havana wrappers, \$2.00\tilde{\pi}3.35; do, fine fillers, \$1.10\tilde{\pi}1.20; do, good fillers, \$1.00\tilde{\pi}1.15; Yara 1 and 11 cuts, \$5\tilde{\pi}1.00; Kentucky lug3, \$3.50 \tilde{\tilde{\pi}6.50}; do, leaf, \$8.00\tilde{\pi}14.00; Havana s'd wr's, \$3.0\tilde{\pi}45; do, 2ds, 15\tilde{\pi}21; do, binders, 10\tilde{\pi}17; do, seed fill, \$5\tilde{\pi}1.1; conn and Mass fill, \$8\tilde{\pi}12; do, binders, 13\tilde{\pi}16; do, 2ds, 13\tilde{\pi}18; do, fair wrappers, \$2.0\tilde{\pi}3.5.
TALLOW—The market is uppleaged, Echanical

0@35. TALLOW—The market is unchanged. Following are quotations:
Tallow, prime, 3%@4; Country, 35%@37%; Bone, 344@34%; grease, light, 2%; do, dark, 244; do, chip, 1; do, naphtha, 1; do, hard, 44%.
WOOL—The receitors of the week have been 16,452 bales domestic and 3791 bales foreign, against 26,331 bales domestic and 3061 bales foreign for the corresponding week in 1886.

WATERTOWN CATTLE MARKET. or the week ending Friday, July 29: Western cattle, 1665; Eestern cattle, 106; North-rn cattle, 352. Total, 2123. Western sheep and lambs, 12,480; Eastern sheep and lambs, 313; Northern sheep and lambs, 2793. and lambs, 313; Northern sheep and lambs, 2793, Total, 15,586. Swine, 18,625. Veals, 1162. Horses, 520. Frices of beef cattle per hundred pounds, dressed weight, ranged from \$4.00 to \$6.50.

PRICES OF WESTERN CATTLE. PRICES OF HDES, TALLOW, SKINS, &C. Cents & b. Brighton hides. 6/4/267 Brighton tell'w. 3% & Country hides. 6/26/20 Country hides. 6/26/20 Country hides. 6/26/20 Calfskins. 8/26/20 Woolskins. 5/26/65 Calfskins. 8/26/20 Woolskins. 8/26/20 \*\*\*

Aspinwall. 814 Asked.
Boston... 734 778 Fitchburg. —
Bos W P... 9 914 F & P Mar. 32
Maverick... 2634 27
Naverick... 287
BONDS.
A & Pine. 10018 

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

(Detroit Free Press.)

self. We shall go to the country.'

yum! Think of cream, fresh eggs, yellow

butter, fresh strawberries. old-fashioned

Tells the Result.

## WAR-TIME MAKESHIFTS.

Some of the Expedients for Supplying Nature's Wants.

Getting Food and Clothing, During the

How Necessity, the Mother of Invention, Plied Her Wits.

[Fred A. Olds in Des Moines Leader.] One of the most curious features of the late war in the South was the variety of expedients to which the people resorted to supply those wants which became pressing. Not until communication with "the North had been cut off did the people recognize the fact, and fully realize it, that the South had been actually dependent upon the Northern manufacturer for hundreds of articles in daily use. Factories were few and these in the main made only the com moner kinds of tobacco and cotton cloths. Every article found in a store in 1861 was sure to be of Northern manufacture, and with that always higher appreciation of other people's handiwork or talents, was held in higher esteem than anything home-made. Each Christmas, in those days, shoes were given the negroes. A common question, was "Who made dem shoes?" "Dey wasn't made, "would be the reply; "dey come outen de store." By the close of 1861 home-made goods came into use, mainly from pure necessity. The latter being the mother of invention, it speedily followed that in North Carolina inventors and clever inventions Daroina diventors and varied. Salt, shoes, clothing and hats were prime necessities. The demand for salt was very great. There were two sources of supply—the sea shoes, clothing and hats were prime necessities. The demand for salt was very great. There were two sources of supply—the sea and the salt works in Virginia. But these could do little toward supplying the demand at first, though later their output was larger. A sack of salt, which at first sold for \$2, rose to \$30 in gold, and even then it was a privilege to obtain it. Many families in the interior made salt from the earth in their smokehouses. This earth had gathered, in the course of years, much salt from the meats which were smoked in such houses in those days. It was dug up and leached in a rude ash hopper, just as ashes are leached for lye. A brine, with more or less strength, was obtained. This was concentrated by boiling and then allowed to crystallize. It was not the best article in the world, but it was undeniably salt, which was the one thing needful. The government later took charge of the salt works and employed specially trained men in large numbers in the manufacture of that necessity. Its price was regulated by military rules, and it became more abundant and of far better quality.

For clothing, homespun was the only

interior made salt from the earth in their smokehouses. This earth had gathered, in the course of years, much salt from the meats which were smoked in such houses in those days. It was dug up and leached in a rude ash hopper, just as ashes are leached for lye. A brine, with more or less strength, was obtained. This was concentrated by boiling and then allowed to crystallize. It was not the best article in the world, but it was undeniably salt, which was the one thing needful. The government later took charge of the salt works and employed specially trained men in large numbers in the manufacture of that necessity. Its price was regulsted by military rules, and it became more abundant and of far better quality.

For clothing, homespun was the only wear, In those days rude spinning wheels and hand looms of antique pattern were common. Those who had relinquished the use of these, or who had used them only in the manufacture of servant's clothing the pattern were common. Those who had relinquished the use of these, or who had used them only in the manufacture of servant's clothing the pattern were common. Those who had relinquished the use of these, or who had used them only in the manufacture of servant's clothing the pattern were common. Those who had relinquished the use of these, or who had used them only in the manufacture of servant's clothing the pattern were common. Those who had relinquished the use of these, or who had used them only in the manufacture of servant's clothing the pattern were common. Those who had relinquished the use of these, or who had used them only in the manufacture of servant's clothing the pattern were common. Those who had relinquished the use of these, or who had used them only in the manufacture of servant's clothing the pattern were common. Those who had relinquished the use of these, or who had used them only in the manufacture of servant's clothing the pattern were common. Those who had relinquished the use of these, or who had used them only in the manufacture of servant's cl tempts at polishing such leather were infrequent. The demand for sole leather overtaxed the capacity of the tanneries, and the farmhouses were ransacked for any articles in which heavy leather was used. Old trunks were cut up, and particularly the ample skirts, then in use, of saddles. If the owner of such a saddle did not speedily utilize its heavy flaps for his own use some one else would steal them. Shoeless men could not resist the temptation of such a saddle, and instances were frequent where the owner, having left his horse saddled and tied to a post, returned to find his saddle innocent of skirts. Such thefts occurred even outside of churches. The flap of the saddle without it came in use universally. Sole leather finally became so scarce and high that the people resorted to wood as a substitute for the soles of shoes. These "wooden bottoms," as they were called, consisted of a sole and heel all in a solid piece. It was cut out of maple or gum wood as a rule, sometimes with a knife, again by rude machinery. Later such wood bottoms were sold by a number of expert makers, who kept on hand various sizes for men's wear. Farm hands wore them largely, From the middle the sole turned up toward the toe, so that the foot in walking would have a rolling motion forward, which was necessary, as the rigid sole could not bend. Into a groove cut around the upper leather was secured by means of wooden pegs or iron tacks, when the latter could be had. It was found that the wood bottom made a dry, warm shoe, and after a little practice one which was worn without special inconvenience. The heel and sole were always protected by narrow strips of from around the edges to prevent rapid wear. The shoes made a great deal of noise when used in the house or on hard ground and on nights when there was a stillness in the air and the ground was frozen hard, the footsteps of brisk walkers thus shod were easily heard at a distance of half a mile. Old men had difficulty in getting accustomed to this rude and new footgear, and one vener

be obtained, and of course the great mass of people had to go without it. The same remark applies to tea. As a substitute for coffee, rye, wheat or okra was roasted, ground and boiled in a coffee-pot or kettle, was the sole reliance.

An odd thing during the war was the "drawing of cotton yarn." The factories could not supply everybody, so it was found best to let people, women especially, draw lots, and the one who drew a ticket with a number had the privilege of going to the factory when yarn was spun, of presenting the card and the proper amount of money and taking away the much-desired five-pound bundle of cotton yarn. Many thousands of people picked cotton by hand, carded it with hand cards into rolls, then spun it into yarn on old-fashioned spinning wheels. The block-ade runners always brought over thousands of cotton cards, which were sold at cost to the women. Through all this inventive genius was shown during the war, yet when the struggle was ended the people abandoned the makeshifts and returned to "store goods." A cane field is now a great curiosity, the noise of the mill is no longer heard, and the loom and the spinning wheel are mere curiosities, save in the most out-of-the-way neighborhoods. War, In Southern States. A SWINDLED EDUCATOR.

> He Went to the Chicago Convention Along With Two or Three Other People and He Is Kicking.

> [Arkansaw Traveller.] Professor Ableton Snort of the Bear Wal low Academy, who attended the teachers convention which met recently in Chicago. wrote the following letter to a friend:

wrote the following letter to a friend:

"My Dear Silas—If a man, I don't care how big he might be, had told me a short time ago that so many folks were trying to make their living by teaching school, I might not have hit him, but I would have taken him to one side and whispered something in his ear that would have made him wink like a cat about to sneeze. My conscience alive, I never did see the like of folks! I thought the picnic and barbecue out at Wiley's Cove was a big thing, but it wasn't a marker. I thought that the teachers were going to be sorter sifted around among the folks that live here, so none of us would have to pay tavern bills, but I am pained to say that such was not the fact. When I got off at the depot I looked around awhile, and as nobody came up and told me where to go I went up to a fellow and asked him if he had seen anything of the committee appointed to take charge of the school teachers.

"Come right this way,' said he. I fol-

ozen nides. In these they rudely tanned rith oak bark the skins of their own and heir neighbors' cattle for upper leather, he sole leather, as a rule, was made at he regular tanneries. So very urent and constant was the demand for hoes that frequently the hides were not llowed to remain in the troughs long nough to become tanned thoroughly, but ad to be taken out and used while partly iw. They were utilized while of a brown russet color, and were not black. Atmosts at polishing such leather were inequent. The demand for sole leather ertaxed the capacity of the tanneries, id the farmhouses were ransacked for yarticles in which heavy leather was ed. Old trunks were cut up, and parwon. The shell man struck the shelf with his fist and cursed himself, and said that he believed he would quit, as he was about to go broke. He gathered up his shells, looked around, scratched his head and said that he would try it one more time. He fixed his shells, and, squatting down again, I saw the ball under the middle shell. 'Professor Ableton Snort,' said I to myself, 'now is your time to make five dollars, and you need it, for you've got only five and a quarter.' Then I thought that it would be wrong to take the poor fool's money, for I had the heels on him, and then came a struggle between necessity and principle, but, as usual, necessity overcame principle, and I planked down my money, and, Silas, when the fellow took up the shell the ball wasn't there. 'Hold on!' said I, 'that ball must have been under there, for I saw it, and, besides that, I need that five-dollar bill like an old field crow need corn,' but the rascal laughed and said that he needed it too; that he had a note in bank, and that his grandmother and her orphan children were in a precarious condition. I wanted to hit him; yes, I did. Silas, I wanted to hit him, and I thought to myself. 'Old fellow, if I ever catch you down in my neighborhood I'll make you dance to the most stirning music you ever heard.' I didn't know what to do, but after throwing my mind down on the subject, I thought that I might take my remaining quarter and get something to eat. I went into a place where a sign read, Regular meals 25 cents,' and seeing some fellows eating fish and frogs, and one stuff another, I told a yellow foreigner came along and put down a ticket that excitingly exclaimed, '75 cents.' What does this mean?' lasked. 'What you owe,' he replied. 'Why how is this? Your sign said that I would only have to pay a quarter.' 'Yes, for a regular meal, but you ordered extra. Pay there,' pointing to a fellow the does this mean?' lasked. 'What you beat a man out of a nickel in Chicago the where he teaching mathematics, but they made me sit down. I will star

they all arrived in good condition, each mule worth from \$400 to \$600. He found a ready market, and his profits on the transaction were almost fabulous.

Everything he touched seemed to grow in value. Wharf property in San Francisco, beef contracts, government schemes, herds of cattle, mining stocks, everything was profitable. As an instance of his mining speculations, he bought Ophir at \$40 a foot and sold it for \$8000.

Halliday was perhaps best known through his connection with the Pike's Peak and Overland Express Company. It was organized by W. H. Russell and his associates, but owing to financial difficulties and certain complications with the government it was deemed advisable to make Halliday president. This was done, and he advanced \$40,000 to the partners, taking a chattel mortgage on the line. Eventually he closed this out, securing a property which had been invoiced at \$700,000, and finally sold it for \$2,000,000 cash. The purchasers were Wells, Fargo & Co., and it became the basis of their great express system which today reaches into almost every State and Territory.

Although Halliday was generally con-

the gentlemen who can afford them.

Ear muffs will be very stylish garments

Next Winter's Fashions. [Whitehall Times.]
Sealskin sacks will be worn by ladies

or platter of melted lard, in which floated a ball from the sycamore or cotton wood tree. These balls, which were dry and absorbent and quite inflammable, burned readily, acting as a wick and keeping the lard melted. One ball gave fully as much light as an ordinary kerosene lamp. The tallow dip, the wax taper and the candle each had their advocates. Other weople, who desired a more powerful illumination, returned to an even more primitive custom and used pine knots, which in the fireplace made a giare which made a room all ablaze with light. People, in the country particularly, were put to great straits for writing paper and envelopes. All old letters were resurrected, and all extra sheets of paper removed therefrom. Old letters written on one side of the paper, were again brought out, and the other side used. Old books were cut up, and the paper taken for this purpose. Envelopes were cut out of any kind of paper by the use of a sharp knife and a wooden pattern. Cherry tree or peach tree gum furnished the mucilage, being dissolved in vinegar. These envelopes were often made by children, and sold at from \$3\$ to \$6\$ per pack in Confederate or States currency. Many letters were mailed in the old style of a century since, without anyelopes. Goose quills furnished pens, as of yore, and buzzard and turkey quills were also used. Polkberries, elderberries and the galls of the red oak tree furnished ink, coperas being used in the solution. Sharpened bars of lead were used as pen-

BEN HALLIDAY,

The Pioneer Who Made Money at Everything.

Shrewd Speculation with Brigham Young-A Clever Deal in Mules.

The Overland Stage and the Famous

Pony Express.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Ben Halliday, who died in Portland, Ore., on Friday night, was best known, perhaps, as one of the earliest pioneers in overland transportation and obtained his greatest reputation through his connection with the Pike's Peak and Overland Express Company surrendered, and the new Pony Express was splendidly equipped. Money had been lavishly expended by its promoters, and every facility then possible was provided for the rapid transmission of the mails. The stations were from 10 to 15 miles apart and each rider made from one to three stations, a change of horses being made at each station. The "ponies," as they were called, were splendid, well-selected horses, and the Pike's Peak and Overland Express Company surrendered, and the new Pony Express was splendidly equipped. Money had been lavishly expended by its promoters, and each rider made from one to 15 miles apart and each rider made from one to three stations, a change of horses being made at each station. The "ponies," as they were called, were splendid, well-selected horses, and the Pike's Peak and Overland Express Company surrendered, and the new Pony Express was splendidly equipped. Money had been lavishly expended by its promoters, and every facility then possible was provided for the rapid transmission of the mails. The stations were from 10 to 15 miles apart and each rider made from one to three stations, a change of horses being made at each station. The "ponies," as they were called, were splendid, well-selected horses, and the promotery and each rider made from one to three stations, a change of horses being made at each station. The "ponies," as they were called, were splendid, well-selected horses, and the promotery and each rider made from one to three stations. reputation through his connection with the Pike's Peak and Overland Express Company, which operated a line of stage coaches, in 1860-63, from St. Joseph, Atchison and Leavenworth, on the Missouri river westward through Fort Kearney and Denver to Sacramento and the coast. Venturesome in his undertakings, he was highly successful as a financier, and everything he touched turned, as if by magic, into gold. Many stories are told of his speculative schemes, and, while some of them do not redound to the credit of his conscience, as the world goes they gained for him a reputation for shrewdness and ability.

Most of the money he made in the early portion of his career was in contracts with the government. His first large contract, however, was with the Pacific Mail Company along in the early '50's shortly after he went to California. The contract was to supply the company with fresh beef. The

the government. His first large contract, however, was with the Pacific Mail Company along in the early '50s shortly after he went to California. The contract was to supply the company with fresh beef. The passenger traffic by steamer to California in those days was tremendous, and the demand for supplies on the part of the Pacific Mail Company, which had a monopoly of the transportation, was correspondingly large. Halliday's profits were wonderful, and ran up as high as \$6000 a month.

He early attracted the attention of some Missouri investors, among them the St. Louis firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, and in 1859 Halliday was chosen by W. H. Russell to go to Salt Lake and sub-let a contract which Russell had to supply the government with 800,000 pounds of flour. The government was to pay 3\(^1\)20.2 a pound for the flour and 22\(^1\)20.5 for its delivery in Salt Lake, it being worth about that much to

the flour and 22½c. for its delivery in Salt Lake, it being worth about that much to transport it across the plains. Halliday, after looking over the situation, made a discovery which proved extremely profitable. The granaries of the Mormon church in Utah were stored with wheat of a fine quality. It had been contributed by the trusting followers of the prophet as tithings, in anticipation of the seven-years' famine which the wily Brigham Young had been preaching. Halliday went before Brigham Young and unfolded plan. This wheat could be milled in Utah, and he would pay seven cents a pound for the flour. The proposition was agcepted and the con-

would pay seven cents a pound for the flour. The proposition was accepted and the contract made. Brigham Young sent to California after experienced millers, and the Mormon mills on the Provoriver ground out the flour during the summer of 1859. The flour cost Brigham practically nothing, and he received for it seven cents a pound. Halliday, who was supposed to have transported it all the way from the Missouri, got three and one-half cents a pound for the flour and 22½ cents for its transportation, making a net profit of 19 cents a bound, or over \$150,000.

Another speculation of his occurred during the same summer. The government had purchased 4500 mules, probably the finest lot ever selected at one time in America. They were bought by General Hancock, then of the quartermaster's department, and most of them had been selected in Kentucky and Missouri. They were all taken across the plains to Camp Floyd, Utah, where the government was feeding them on cats which Russell, through Halliday, was hauling out there at 20 cents a pound. This was found to be rather expensive, and on the advice of Quartermaster (feneral Jessup the mules were ordered day, was hadring out there at 20 cents a pound. This was found to be rather expensive, and on the advice of Quartermaster General Jessup the mules were ordered sold, with the exception of about 500, which were retained for camp service. The sale took place at Camp Floyd, but the time of announcement was so short and the distance so great from the East and from the coast where the buyers lived that there was practically nobody in attendance. A few officers and local traders bought a small number, and the rest were bid in by Halliday. There was no money in that portion of the country to buy so many mules, and Halliday got them at his own price, about \$30 a head. He gave a draft on New York for Mr. Russell, his partner, and took the mules. The drafts were paid, and considering the price of oats the government made money in getting rid of the mules at even \$30 a head. Halliday started the mules for California early in the fall in three herds, and they all arrived in cood condition each We saw as many as five barns.

We met a baretooted boy.

We saw a dead horse.

If we met or saw anything else I can't remember what it was. Mr. Bowser drew in deep draughts of what he called the elixir of lite, and quoted poetry about the ploughboy and the lowing kine, but I guess he was glad when the ride ended. The sun had burned the back of his neck as red as fire, he was all dust and dirt, and the causeways had tired him out. We found the hotel a very picturesque affair. It was half log and half frame. I can't say whether it was Queen Anne or Tom Collins style, but it was probably one or the other. The landlord had given us a room in the log part. He knew that we sighed for the picturesque, and he was willing we should have it. It was a room as much as 8 feet long and 5 feet wide. There were red peparar and may weed and seed corn and

wells, Fargo & Co., and it became the basis of their great express system which today reaches into almost every State and Territory.

Although Halliday was generally considered by the public as the pioneer and projector of the Pike's Peak and Overland Company, the real promoters of this, as well as of the noted Pony Express Company, were Alexander Majors and W. H. Russell, both Missourians. Halliday was their agent, and not only gained the credit of the undertaking, but he manipulated affairs so as to reap all the rewards and eventually capture the property. The first was due to his personal attention to the details of the business and his known activity in connection with the enterprise, and the second was due to the fact that he was perhaps always more careful of his own interests than those of his employers.

Behind the great enterprise, however, was the genius and the capital of W. H. Russell, the moving spirit. It was he who made the government contracts and laid the plans, and it was his genius and ability which devised, although Halliday carried the plans into execution and was known to the public as the head and front of the scheme. It was Russell who was behind Halliday in his government contracts in Utah and California, and in nearly all his successful enterprises and operations, yet, strange to say, it was the shrewd agent who profited most and enjoyed the greatest benefits of the several undertakings.

One enterprise, however, which was created and carried into successful operation solely by Russell, was the famous pony express. It was a sort of branch of the Pike's Peak and Overland Express Company, and followed the same route as their stage line, of which Russell was then principal owner and Halliday the active manager. Russell, however, kept the Pony Express separate and distinct from the stage line company and devised and executed his plans himself. He personally looked after the details from its inception throughout its existence of about two years, until its period of usefulness was ended.

Th

will be worn by both the mercury at 20 degrees.

The difficulty of the mercury at 20 degrees.

Buffalo overcoats will be nobby garments for sentimengiding on the top of tally-house in the soot by the mercury and the soot of the soot into th

LIFE IN HONDURAS

East, and at the same hour a black pony started from St. Joseph toward the coast, carrying mail. Fully 10,000 people were gathered in St. Joseph on that morning to witness the inauguration of the new scheme, and as the pony sped away from the little town on the banks of the Missouri, his departure was greeted with cheer after cheer. The trip was made in eight days and four hours, thus very materially shortening the time between New York and San Francisco, and beating badly the best record of the Pacific Mail Company, as well as putting beyond all possibility the establishment of any rivalry, so far as mails were concerned, over the proposed Butterfield route. When it came to the mail contracts, therefore, the Pacific Mail and the Butterfield Overland Company surrendered, and the new Pony How the Dusky Bridegroom Prepares His Home.

Superstition Regarding Those Who Eat Fruit Before Breakfast.

Egg-Bread and Other Novel Products of the Kitchen.

[Philadelphia Record.]

E. W. Perry is the writer of a series of interesting papers published in Good House-keeping descriptive of domestic life in foreign lands. In the current issue he treats of the homes in Honduras. "First catch your rabbit," he says, is as true of Central American homes as elsewhere, and the native, when he makes up his mind that the time has come for him to secure the services of a woman to help him cultivate his maize, his platinos, his yams and his rice, and to cook his game, proceeds to build his house. He plants two parallel rows of posts of these are lashed long bamboo poles that are to be the plates upon which to fasten the rafters. The rafters are slender poles, ir sing steeply to the ridge-pole, and across these rafters are lashed, horizontally, other long poles of bamboo or Spanish cedar. The frame is now complete and is ready for the roof, which is made from split palmetto fronds, thatched to the thickness of a foot or more. The walls are sometimes of mud plastered on slender poles that are of mud plastered on slender poles that are fastened horizontally across the foundation posts; sometimes they are formed of the split shell of the palm tree. The wealthy don is not satisfied with this primitive house, so he builds his of adobe and fat yellow pine, ornamented with tiles of red clay. The roof is also tiled. The outside walls are dazzling white. Inside they are of quiet tints, with frieze, dado and fresco. Mr. Perry thus describes his stay in one of these fine houses—the home of a gentleman in the employ of the government:

In the morning the flitting of dusky handmaids about the drowsy house gave token that a call to "cafe" would soon rouse the laggards out. There was a little stretching upon the curtained bed, a struggling between woollen blankets for a parting nap; for although loyalty to the geography may require of us that we shall imagine that Honduras must be hot because it is so nearly under that line which, like an apron-string, encircles Mother Earth's largest diameter, we soon learn that in this, the capital of the gem of the Central American republics, woollen blankets are exceedingly comforting even of midsummer nights. But even in easygoing Honduras life is short, and to see the little life there is one must get out of bed. So I put my feet reluctantly on the beautifully marked rug, taken not long ago from the back of one of the leopards of the hills hereabout, and thank my stars that I am not, as other men, obliged to tramp through the scorching streets of some Northern city. From the round-bellied ola in the corner of my room I dip water for a sponge bath, and splash it about recklessly. No fear of spoiling the carpets, for they are of rushes woven by Indian hands into mats six or seven feet long, and more than a yara wide, easily taken out for an airing. After bathing I open the thick wooden shutters, close studded with conical heads of nails wrough the strucked with conical heads of nails wrough to you had by native blacksmiths.

About 7.30 a stubby, wide-shouldered girl of typica of mud plastered on slender poles that ar fastened horizontally across the foundation The Happy Couple Try the Old-Fashioned Vacation Experiment and Mrs. B. "I think we had better go away for a couple of weeks," observed Mr. Bowser a few evenings since as we sat on the steps. "But why? Our house is nice and cool, and we don't seem to feel the need of a change."
"Oh, we don't, eh? That shows all you know about it! If you had half an eye you could see that baby is suffering for a change. You are looking like a saffron-bag around your mouth, and I am just dragged out my-"But our rooms are so cool, and we can buy whatever we want to eat." "Cool rooms! You wait until you strike a country bedroom and you will call this house a sweat-box! As for living—yum! butter, fresh strawberries, old-fashioned biscuit, delicious coffee, night breezes, newmown hay, ripe cherries, et al.!"

I supposed we should have a week at least in which to get ready, but Mr. Bowser only gave me a day and a half, and he even begrudged half a day of that. He telegraphed to the landlord of a country hotel on the banks of a small lake, and the most I could do was to tumble about a bushel of things into a trunk and tie on my bonnet. We got within six miles of the place, Mr. Bowser had been in such a hurry that he didn't ascertain particulars. It was only after he had bargained with a teamster to take us to the lake for \$3 that he found that the lake was not on the railroad. He looked a little gloomy over it for a spell, but finally showed me his \$9 fishing outfit, and after a while forgot any unpleasantness in viewing the country.

We saw a farmer cutting wheat.

We saw a farmer cutting wheat.

We rode over three miles of causeway and three of dust.

We saw as many as five barns.

We met a baretooted boy.

We saw a dead horse.

sweep stores of the skeleton was made at 4 n.m. at Plymouth, where the little life there is one must to see the little life there is one must to be the life there is one must be the life the life there is one must be the life the life of the life there is one of the leopards of the hills here about, and thank my stars that I am not, as other men, obliged to tramp through the scorching streets of some Northern city, and the life of the life of the sorching streets of some Northern city, and the life of the life of the life of the sorching streets of some Northern city, and the life of the life of the life of the life of the sorching streets of some Northern city, and the life of the

Egg-bread is an exceedingly light loaf, not too sweet. It is like sponge-cake in appearance, but never has that leathery toughness which perverse sponge-cake sometimes has. Stale egg-bread crumbles under the knife easily. No more digestible diet than a loaf of egg-bread and coffee make can well be found; in truth, it is too easily digested, for long before breakfast is ready, at half-past 11 o'clock, one becomes more than ready to devour it with gusto. At times a loaf or two of bread, or two or three rolls, are brought with the coffee instead of pan huevos. Many a dyspepsia-cursed man in the progressive North has reason to grieve because his wife knows not the art of making bread as white and tender, and sweet and light, as is commonly made by these women of a half-forgotten land.

pers and may weed and seed corn and onions hanging to the rafters, and the great cracks in the floor were partly hidden by a rag carpet. There was a cracked looking-glass of the Noah's Ark period, a bedstead which had come over on the Mayflower, and a rheumatic old stand made in 1776, held up a tin wash-dish and a blue pitcher without a handle.

"Is this the et al., Mr. Bowser?" I asked as I dropped into the only chair with baby and looked around.
"Do you want the earth?" he roared back.
"What do we come to the country for? Do we expect to find places out here? I tell you, this is the most picturesque, romantic spot I've seen in 20 years, and I propose to put in two months here!"

I finally got baby to sleep, made my toilet, and then went out with Mr. Bowser to view the neighborhood.

There was a lake.

It was almost 40 rods long, and almost 20 rods wide.

There was a post office and a blacksmith. lender, and sweet and light, as is commonly made by these women of a half-forgotten land.

Iregret that I did not note the processes of cooking. All I can say is that much of the food was cooked in earthen pots and bowls, made in the country hereabout, but vessels of copper, crass, or other metal, were also in use. The good old-fashioned brick oven, which is so highly praised and little used in the States, here has its counterpart in every pueblo and larger town. They are usually conical, having at one side an opening which one can close by sitting with his back against it, as I saw a bright girl do one day to hide the bread inside the oven when we were riding up to the house. She knew that if we caught sight of the bread there would be no good excuse for telling us "Nada, nada, Senores," when we would ask if they had anything for us to eat. Beef, poultry and other meats are frequently roasted in pots, but the conserva of fruits and sugar are cooked in metal utensils, as a rule. Frijoilos are brought to the table, simmering hot, in a shallow bowl of red earthenware. Whether they are ever served in any other style I do not know. There was a post office and a blacksmith There was a post office and a blacksmith shop.

There were two hay-stacks, a ruined sawmill and a lame horse.

That was all, and I returned to the hotel while Mr. Bowser went fishing.

We had supper at 6 o'clock. The land-lady rang three bells. The first was to notify us that we could expect supper: the second was that supper was being prepared; the third that supper was being prepared; the different bells Mr. Bowser picked the burrs off his pantaloons, rubbed some ointment on his neck, and said to me:

"We all feel the change already, I havn't seen you and baby look so well in six months, while I have the appetite of a horse. I think we'll put in three months here."

we all field the change already. I have the most and the mental points, while I have the appetite of a longer, I thank we'll put in three months while I have the months of the mental points, and a label color with the months of the mental points, and a label color with the months of the mental points, and a label color with the we'll have been sage, or it might have been sage or it might have been sage, or it might have been sage of the sage

acquaintances, write letters or dawdle about the city that was founded, long before when it was founded, long before the Spanish conqueror came. Sometimes a stranger may lounge on the aucient bridge spanning the Rio Grande here, and watch the washerwomen as they stand in the shallow current below. Each has before her a shallow tray of Spanish cedar, in which is the little pile of clothing she purposes to wash and whip to tatters on the rocks. Dipping a garment into the current in which she stands she returns it to the tray and rubs it with the pitchy soap of the country. Then she vigorously rubs the cloth with her hands, dipping it from time to time in the suds in the tray resting on the little heap of rocks before her. When the garment has been washed clean she claps it on the pile of washed clothes at the farther end of the tray until all are clean. Then she thoroughly rinses each in the clear running brook about her feet, and whips it on the smooth surface of some black volcanic rock near by, until the buttons fly off and the edges are frayed. What they whip the clothes for they do not know. They were taught to do it. Is not that reason enough?

Dinner at 5.0r half an hour later is a repe-

## SWEET IN BOSTON.

A Visit to the Old South Church-Boston Peculiarities—Commercial Enterprise of the Bostonese.

[Alex E. Sweet in Texas Siftings.] I had heard so much about the Old South church that I determined to attend religious services at that sacred edifice. On arriving at the church I was very much surprised to discover that it was not used for religious purposes at all, but had been converted into a receptacle for old revolution-

The one that interested me most was a skull, presumably that of an English soldier. It was unearthed near Bunker Hill. It was undoubtedly the identical skull he wore on that memorable occasion. It is very much out of repair, for there is a large bullet-hole right above the bump of casuality. The bullet itself was found in the skull, when it and the rest of the skeleton were unearthed about 30 years ago. He was dead at the time, and has been so ever

profane remark, except one I got off myself when the waiter tried to make me eat baked beans.

All classes of society are polite to each other. The car-drivers do not swear at the other. The car-drivers do not swear at the vehicles that obstruct their passage, all although the streets are twice as narrow as those of New York. In a word, Boston culture and refinement are not myths. On the contrary, courtesy is a factor of everyday life.

By the way, I discovered that Benjamin Franklin managed to be born in Boston. The site of the house where he first met his parents is now occupied by the Boston Post. Franklin was an eccentric cuss who used to take a ball of twine and a kite, and angle for lightning. No matter how shy the electricity was, Ben always managed to fetch home a nice string. The Franklin family had electricity on toast three times a day. In my first and second letters I mentioned making the acquaintance of a New York drummer. On the cars he became very intimate with some theatrical females, who were also en route to Boston. Just before we got to Boston, while talking about Moses and other profits, he said:

"Misther Schweed—"
"General Sweet, if you please," said I, interrupting him; "you must know that I was a priyate in the Confederate army."

"All right, General Schweed, I vash not won of dose ortodox Chews, I don'd believe ve should keep ourselves avay from dose Schentiles. I vas a reformed israelite."

Just then the train stopped at the Boston done done and done the let all the train stopped at the Boston done and done the let all the train stopped at the Boston done and done and a private of the let all the train stopped at the Boston done and the let all the train stopped at the Boston done and the let all the train stopped at the Boston done and done and a letter and the letter and the Boston done and the letter and the Boston done and the letter and the letter

BALLOON STORIES.

Thrilling Experiences Some Famed Aeronauts.

A Bridal Trip in the Air-Touring Over the Wilderness.

Caught in a Snowstorm-Two Remarkable Ascensions.

(Philadelphia Times.) There are no two names better known in the annals of American aeronautics than those of King and Wise. Professor Samuel A. King is now in his sixtieth year. Since 1851 he has been a practical aeronaut, making his first ascension in the summer of that year from the old Zoological Garden in Fairmount Park. Since then he has made 286 aerial voyages and a great many lesser ascensions. His wife, who is a quiet, modest little woman, has made a number of ascensions with him, and regards ballooning a much safer mode of travelling than carriage riding. She safraid of horses, but doesn't mind taking a jaunt through the air a mile or so above the earth. In one of her trips she once had a narrow escape. It was two years ago at Indianapolis. After a remarkably pleasant ascension the balloon in descending suddenly swayed when near the earth and caught in a dead tree. The sharp branch ripped the balloon open, causing it to collapse, and landing the basket in which she and her husband sat in a fork of the tree, 60 feet from the earth. As quick as thought Professor King braced the basket with a rope, until he had cut the balloon away, then, dropping another rope to some farm hands, he loosened the basket and was lowered over a limb to the earth. Neither he nor his wife received a scratch. The only time he was ever hurt was in an ascension from Augusta, Ga. When he descended the balloon caught on a dead pine and was torn. He attempted to descend by the drag rope, when the balloon collapsed and came down with a crash, badly bruising, but otherwise not hurting him. Some of his voyages, however, have been exceedingly perilous. air a mile or so above the earth. In one of

ingly perilous.

On Oct. 14, 1878, he went up from Scranton, got caught in a windstorm and came down at Oak Station. Montgomery county, 140 miles from the starting point, the whole trip consuming but two hours. On Oct. 15, 1881, he made his memorable ascension from Chicago with Hashagen of the signal service bureau. He was up 19 hours, and descended in the Wisconsin wilderness, where he and his comrade lost their way and suffered terribly before they again came in contact with civilization. One night he was suspended between sky and earth for 13 hours over the Maine and Canada wilderness. His experience that night was thrilling and remarkable. The ascension was made at 4 p. m. at Plymouth, N. H., his companion being Luther E. Holden of the Boston Journal. For six hours they hung over a mile above the wilderness, the balloon not losing a foot of gas or the car an ounce of ballast. When they landed the next morning they came down at the head of a new railroad which was being constructed 250 miles below Quebec, near the Gulf of St. Lawrence, over which they had spent a portion of the night. The road was 200 miles away from any other road or civilization. They rode to Quebec on a buckboard, driven by a French Canadian. Mr. Holden always attributed their lucky descent to an interposition of divine providence.

In an ascension he made in August, 1875. ngly perilous. On Oct. 14, 1878, he went up from Scran-

whole trip taking 13 hours.

Frofessor Charles Wise is the son of the late Professor Charles Wise is the son of the Later—I have just learned that Queen Elizabeth is no longer with us, and that she did not live at Boston. It is just wonderful to this trip. I have always been under the impression that great people could not live outside of Boston.

In oted the sign "Candy Kitchen" at several places, which was the first time I ever heard of such a thing.

"Musty Ale" is also advertised, which is something peculiar to Boston.

In New York a type of female wearing vociferous clothes and a yellow wing makes in her suited by dogs as big as calves, are also utterly unknown in Boston.

During my stay in Boston I did not seen one solitary dude. Dudines, accompanied by dogs as big as calves, are also utterly unknown in Boston.

While in Boston I did not hear a rude or profane remark, except one I got off myself when the waiter tried to make me eat baked by dogs as big as calves, are also utterly unknown in Boston.

All classes of society are polite to each ther. The car-drivers do not swear at the vehicles that obstruct their passage, although the streets of nother the waiter tried to make me eat baked by dogs as big as calves, are also utterly unknown in Boston.

All classes of society are polite to each ther. The car-drivers do not swear at the vehicles that obstruct their passage, at Shannandale Springs, W. Va. He went up two and one-half miles and stayed up three hours, landing 66 miles from the starting point, to which has the institute of several places which is given to each of the ascension of a civic celevation. The wind was blowing toward the ocean and the committee offered to pay the price of the ascension rather than take any risks, but after consulting with his father he decided to make the ascension. After committee offered to pay the price of the ascension rather was to jump out of the car. This he did not place to grapple, the only alternative was to jump out of the car. The balloon, lightened of its load

parents is now occupied by the Bostom Post. The Charles has been controlled by the Bostom Post. The Hamiltonian of the Controlled by the Post of the Charles have been made over 30 his family having in 35 years made over 30 years with a second was made of 30 his family having in 35 years and say. In the strength made of 30 his family having in 30 his made of 30 his family having in 30 his made of 30 his family him the 41 hours and say. In the strength made on 50 his family having in 30 him the

### An Interesting Scene. [Dakota Bell.] On Wednesday evening about two months'

ago a prayer meeting was held by the mem-bers of one of the leading churches in Aberdeen, this Territory. Owing to some repairs place at the residence of a prominent mem-ber of the church, named Dawson, who was

ber of the church, named Dawson, who was also a leading real estate dealer. The city was at that time in the height of a boom.

Rev. Bagley had charge of the meeting, and, after a number of those present had offered prayers, the reverend gentleman called on Brother Dawson. He accordingly knelt by a chair and, after a fitting introduction, said:

"And we desire to further thank Thee this evening for allowing me to put my new north side addition upon—"

"Hold on, brother, hold on," interrupted Rev. Bagley, "It hardly seems to me proper for you to introduce private real estate deals in a supplication at a church prayer meeting. Don't do it, Brother Dawson."

But Brother Dawson was of a stubborn disposition, and this only made him more determined. He continued:

"As I was saying, I desire to return thanks for thy providential guidance while placing

my North Side addition on the market. At Thou probably knowest, I have thrown the entire addition on the market at \$456 per lot, though they are all well worth—"
"How's that, brother?" put in Rev. Bag ley, eagerly, as he took his face out of his hands and peered sideways over his spectacles from where he was kneeling in front of the sofa.
"Four hundred and fifty dollars a lot, elder, answered Brother Dawson.
"Good gracious!" replied the minister as he arose, "there's money in those lots at that figure—just put me down for a block of about six—I'm willing to put my pile in North Side dirt at that rate at any time! Here, Sister Dawson, bring us a pen a minute till we draw up the deed—I don't propose to take any chances on monkey business on as good a deal as this. Just remain kneeling, friends, this matter won't take but a moment's time."

An Important Study.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]
Negro father (to son)—How yer getting Boy-Fust rate.

Father-Whut yer flingin' yer mine down on fur de mos' part?

Father-Got down ter jogerfy yit?

Boy-No, sah. Father-Wall, I wants yer to git down ter

Father—Wall, I wants yer to git down ter dat ez soon ez yer ken.

Boy—What's jogerfy gwine ter do fur me? Father—Whut's it gwine ter do fur yon? Wy, it'll allus keep yer outen de po'house, dat's wut it gwine ter do.

Boy—How come?

Father—Is yer dun los' all yer sense dat yer doan know how come? Doan yer know dat er man wid plenty o' jogerfy in his head ken allus tell de age o'er hoss by lookin' at him? Doan yer know he ken fling his eye up ter de clouds an' tell w'en its gwine ter rain, an' dat he kin skin er sheep jes' like snatchin' off er shirt? Know dat man whut tuck er peach tree switch an' found dat fine well o' water on de Fulgum place, doan yer?

place, doan yer?
Boy—Yes, sah.
Father — Wall, he wuz er fine han'at jogerfy. Go back ter dat school'ouse an' study jogerfy, son; go right back dar an' study it dis minit.

The Only Refuge.

Pilgrim at the gate, timidly-I don't know whether you will let me in or not, I committed suicide this morning. St. Peter shakes his head doubtfully-That's bad; what was the matter? Pilgrim—You see, my portrait was printed in the Sunday papers and—St. Peter, cordially—Come right in; walk right up in front—orchestra chair, martyr section. Suicide? You mean mur-der.

## BRIC-A-BRAC.

A Thought. [John Boyle O'Reilly.]

The Infinite always is silent, It is only the finite speaks, Our words are the idle wave-caps, On the deep that never breaks. We may question with words of science, Explain, decide and discuss.

But only in meditation The Mystery speaks to us. Why Nature Weeps.

[Krys in Judge.]
It is said that nature shudders
When a woman throws a stone,
And that when she sharpens pendis
Then all nature gives a groan.

But there's nothing that gives nature More keen anguish and distress Than to see a struggling father With a babe he tries to dress.

An Idyl.

My feet were on the sand, my brown hair flowing Swept softly on the eddles of the breeze, Against your manly knee my skirt was blowing— We drank the salt scent of the seething seas.

Our eyes together swept the restless occan. Our feet together pressed her silver beach We felt the sway of wild and deep emotion Yet spoke no word that might its meaning teach You merely said you thought the night was pleasant And asked, "If I would like to have my shawl?" And I—I murmured: "Thank you, not at present." You smoked your cigarette, and-th

> Summer's Ardor. [C. M. S. in Texas Siftings

As a captivating maiden, Summer smileth bright and fair, With her bosom blossom-laden. Leafy laurels in her hair. All her ardent, glowing glances Wrinkled fossils only shun,

When the bubbling streamlet dances At the kisses of the sun Though her beauty one discovers

By a temporary chill. Then she has the rare quintessence Of ability to please, When she shows her acquiescence

[Life.]
A youth and a maid went a fishing one day—
One sunshiny morning in May;
She with a sketch-book, he with a fly,

And little they guessed that Cupid so sly— That Cupid himself was fishing hard by, Was fishing just over the way. Cupid's bow was unstrung on that morning in May

And made with the bow-string a fish pole that day And over the way, had he happened to look, Sat he of the fishing-rod, she of the book, Little thinking that Cupid was fishing the

And so it fell out as they angled away, A big shiny carp came a swimming that way;
And as in a moment they each made a cast,
Cupid's line caught the line of the youth as i passed, And tangled him up with the maiden so fast-

It has not been untied since that morning in May. A Word of Wisdom. [William Struthers in Norristown Herald.]

> "Kiss you?" in such weather, sir? Hush! wait till September; Cap should suit the feather, sir! That you must remembe

To its fever station! Rather beg a "leech and cup" For your dog-day ration! "Kiss you?" when one cannot breathe

Save by gasp and rattle; When mosquito-bites enwreathe
Lips with scars of battle!

Oh. no. no! good sir. I pray: To interchange our kissing!

The Summer Shower. (R. J. Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.) As on a fair face, bright as skies of May, Dark frowns may gather at a thoughtless word; so swift the heavens on this summer day With angry clouds by careless winds are blurred.

As loving smiles, in laughter wreathed, give place To grieving, quivering lips, or taunting sneer; so tossing shadows all the sunshine chase With threatening humors of the skies austere.

As eyes that glow with hope are drowned in tears,

And now it rains; great sheets of moisture pour In pelting torrents from the angry cloud; While the grim batteries of thunder roar And shake the frightened earth with echoes loud.

And I am seven miles away from home; Lost; with a summer suit on; no umbrel; Muddy; afraid of thunder; drenched; this pome Shall hide some things I do not dare to tell.

(Ella Wheeler Wilcox.) This is the way of it, wide world over; One is beloved, and one is the lover; One gives and the other receives. One lavishes all in a wild emotion,

One offers a smile for a life's devotion; One hopes and the other believes, One lies awake in the night to weep, And the other drifts into a sweet sound sleep. One soul is affame with a godlike passion, One speaks, and the other hears.
One sobs, "I love you," and wet eyes show it,
And one laughs lightly and says, "I know it,"
With smiles for the other's tears.

One lives for another and nothing beside. This is the way of it, sad earth over;

The heart that breaks is the heart of the lov And the other learns to forget. For what is the use of endless sorrow? Though the sun goes down, it will rise tom

# the galls of the red oak tree furnished ink, coperas being used in the solution. Sharpened bars of lead were used as pencils, while for slate pencils old slates were cut up into narrow strips and rounded with a knife. Occasionally a partially cindered bone of a chicken was used as a slate pencil, but proved rather too soft. As for the school books, any kind were used, many of them being half a century old. Occasionally in the country schools no two books bould be found alike. Coffee was treasured, but after a time the supply gave out and "store coffee" became with not a few a mere memory. Only through the blockade runners could coffee

# STOLEN MILLIONS;

# The Great Bank Robbery.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

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CHAPTER X.—CONTINUED.

She looked up with some traces of annoyance; but when she saw how entirely unobjectionable her involuntary neighbor seemed to be, her brow cleared a little, and she said politely, "I beg your pardon; is it his chair yours?"

"It's not a bit of matter," he replied; "I'm very sorry. I was—i was just on my way to the smoking compartment at the other end."

"You have just come out of the smoking offer to compronise with them on the basis

going to sit down't see—I haven't ched your chair since you went out." t was awfully stupid of me." he reded. "You're very kind. I see you've shed your book. I've got one here—haps you might like it. I don't know ther you care for that sort of thing. about a robbery or something of that d."

d. he took the book and glanced over some the pages. "I don't believe I do care ch for that sort of books," she said after

bardon? The car makes such a noise that I didn't hear you,"
"I didn't say anything. Please go on."
"Oh, where was I? Oh, yes—Grady. This Grady has a shop right opposite the bank with a room at the back, and the gang of thieves that robbed the bank used to meet there and consult about things, and Grady is awfully rich, and he used to put up money to pay for getting ready the robberies that the gang committed, and sometimes he would keep the bonds and things that they stole until they could sell them.

"And this lady—or person—used to go there too, but it was always arranged so that she shouldn't be seen by any of the others—by the thieves, I mean—and none of them ever saw her, though they knew that Grady had some one familiar with the inside of the bank to help him.

"Oh, I forgot to tell you that this lady had an account or something with the bank, and they knew her there, and one day she got one of the bank officials to take her inside, and that was one of the ways that the thieves got their information about the vaults, etc.

"She gave it to Grady and Grady gave it

to open negotiations with the thieves and offer to compromise with them on the basis of paying them a percentage of the face value of the bonds. I don't know if I make myself clear?"

"I understand perfectly." returned the lady in a voice scarcely audible.

"Well, now, there was only one way the bank could parry that attack—assuming, of course, that they gave up all hope of getting back the original bonds and securities—and that was toget duplicates to replace them.

and would send a person in whom he had confidence to do the lobbying, provided that they (the thieves, you know) would raise an equal amount of money on their side out of the cash proceeds of the robbery.

"They talked over the matter, and made it out that even if the thieves taxed themselves all they had it wouldn't be enough nearly to balance Grady's advance.

"So finally he agreed to give double what he at first proposed, to add to whatever they could raise among themselves, on condition that if the lobby were successful he was to receive half of whatever sum they could get by compromise with the bank on the bonds. So, you see, if the compromise was for 50 per cent, of the face value, for instance, the thieves would get upward of a million dollars and Grady would get upward of half a million all to himself.

"Well, now, to go back to last night. Of course you can see without my telling you that the person whom Grady had decided to send to Washington to do the lobbying for the thieves was this lady.

"She knew two or three lobbyists—men who would be likely to accept the kind of inducements she was able to offer—and a woman like her, clever and beautiful and with plenty of money, would be enough to tempt any man—and she was to start this morning, on this very train, by the way, and

"There, now, Mrs. Nelson!" exclaimed the

Police."
The lady's eye caught the signature; her dark eyes met those of her late companion, and a slight shudder passed over her. But he said kindly:
"Make your mind easy. I have never broken a promise, and I shan't begin now, You are safer than you have been any time the last six months. Good day!"

A tall, blue-eyed man, with a prominen

ever the boys got into it. It brought 'em no good!"

"You're right, Jack," replied the diamond dealer, still staring out of the windows.

"It's done us no good, and I'm tired seein' it there. I'm goin' to move."

"Move? Where to?"

"To the little place on Sixth avenue—you know it. I wish I'd never left it, or Prince street either. When I took this shop I swore to stay here till that bank was wrecked, and a good spell of years I waited, and a big plie of money I put up on it; and many is the gang that met here to talk it over and has started out to do the job, too, and at last they done it sure enough, and got clean off. And what was the use? Curse the day I first meddled with it!"

"I guess you got as much out of the scrape as the next man, John!" remarked the visitor. "Old Supers and Slangs don't get left as a rule!"

"As much as the next man!" repeated

tor. "Old Supers and Slangs don't get left as a rule!"

"As much as the next man!" repeated Grady, angrily. 'And what's that? Who first thought of the job? Who planned it and paid for it? Not all the crooks in America would ever have seen the inside of that vault if it hadn't been for me! I nursed the scheme, and when one and another would drop out of it I'd put on others. I gave 'em good advice.

"And I guess the fools wish they'd taken the old man's tip now," he added. "And so I'm to put up with as much as the next man, am I? What's a few thousand to me? My price for the job was half a million dollars, that's what it was!"

"Why, John, you've got all rubbed the wrong way, haven't you?" said Cannon sympathetically. "But say, you've got most of the bonds and things, haven't you?"

"No. I haven't!" returned Grady sullents."

you?"
"No, I haven't!" returned Grady sullenly.
"Who said I had?"
"Who would have 'em, if you wouldn't?
You had the things from Northampton and Deep river, didn't you? Who else would have 'em?"

Deep river, didn't you? Who else would have 'em?"

"If you want them bonds and securities, go and ask somebody else for 'em; that's all have to say about it! If I'd had 'em I'll stake my life I'd have run 'em up to a million, anyhow!

"You know the sort of man I am, Jack. If you'd been in New York, instead of foolin' away your time in London, you could 'a' taken the whole shipload over to Adam, and be'd have turned 'em into sov'reigns and napoleons afore those fools at the bank here finished their breakfast."

"But the boys thought they knew better. Well. Iguess they're sorry, and wish they'd done the square thing by old Supers and Slangs now!"

"I expect they were reckoning on blockshort of it."

"You know the sort of man I am, Jack. If you'd been in New York, instead of foolin, away your time in London, you could 'a taken the whole shipload over to Adam, and he'd have turned 'em into sov'reigns and napoieons afore those fools at the bank here finished their breakfast."

"But the boys thought they knew better, Well, I guess they're sorry, and wish they'd done the square thing by old Supers and Slangs now!"

"I expect they were reckoning on blocking that duplicate bill at Washington. That would have fixed everything all right. You were backing that yourself, you know. John," said Cannon, twisting his beard.

It was the last chance they had, and I gave 'em all the show there was, "Grady replied curtly.

"They're a set of fools and liars," retorted Grady, with sullen fierceness. "I can put my stuff where I want to, and keep it there, can't I? They got back whatever they put up—let me see the one who says he didn't! I know what you're after, Jack Cannon," he added with an ugly Jook.
"You want to know who I sent to Washington on that job, and what the matter was about it! Well, I ain't goin' to tell you;

short of it."

"Live honest? You? Oh, Jack!" she said, with an arch look.
"Well, I'll tell you what it is. When I get to thinkin' about you, and wantin' you, and believin' you want me, it somehow comes over me to live honest and square. It's a queer wrinkle, I know that; but that's how tit gets me. If we think no end of each other, would we want with getting up lobs on other folks?

"You talk about 1obbin' and murderin', but say business, after all's done, and a nasty business, after all's done, and a nasty business, after all's done, and a nasty business, too, in some ways. It alwin to do any more of it myself. I'll show you I can be as straight as the next pan when I've got you along."

"But the reason I love you is because you are crooked—a c

neither. So the sooner you drop it the healthier it'll be all round. Do you get that?"

"You may go to Washington yourself, for all I care!" answered Cannon with a laugh.

"What do I want with your underground rackets? You've been getting out of bed wrong end first, John—you ain't up to your notch! I came here to talk business, but you're no better than a bear in a bees'nest."

"I ain't doin' business now," said Grady, after a pause; "and if I was, this ain't my business place. When I go out of this room tonight I don't come back again. I'm done with the boys, and they're done with me, and I don't care who knows it!"

As it appeared impossible to produce any further impression on him that evening, Jack Cannon took his departure, intending to renew the talk next day.

Cannon was perhaps the cleverest and most successful negotiator of crooked bonds and securities of his time; and, having been obliged to leave England, owing to the miscarriage of a gigantic scheme concocted by other clever forgers and himself to swindle the European banks and bankers, he found himself in New York with very little money in his pockets.

It occurred to him, therefore, to attempt to pass off some of the stolen material which he supposed to be in Grady's keeping, but the latter's unappeasable fil-humor stood him off, and, as it happened, he and Grady never met again.

Cannon, later on, was convicted and sentenced to 15 years in the ponitentiary for attempting to negotiate one of the stolen bonds. But Grady's fate was different and mysterious.

Not much is certainly known of the devails of his lact day or earth; but free

him.

"Aren't you going to tell me where you mean to carry me to?" she said.

"Then you'll come?" he said in a thick voice.

"Come? Did you think I would stay here without you? You must be a fool after all. Jack! I thought wicked men were never fools!"

she asked, with one of her singular laughing looks. "I think I should like to see you murdering a man, Jack?"

He shook his head with an embarrased air. "We shan't need to do none of that," he replied, rubbing his chin against the back of his hand.

"Look here, lass, I'll tell you how it is with me. If I was to lose you hell wouldn't hold me. You might see murder then if you never saw anythin' else. But if I'get you—so as you belongs to me out and out—I shan't want no more of it. If I can live with you I want to live honest; that's the short of it."

"Live honest? You? Oh, Jack!" she said,

straight they can't hold on to each other: but as soon as we crook our fingers—there's

a grip.
"It would be too absurd if you went and

but as soon as we crook our fingers—there's a grip.

"It would be too absurd if you went and became good just when I most wanted you to be wicked. Fancy going to Brazil to be good together!"

Grady was perplexed by this badinage, and did not know whether to take it as jest or earnest. He was in sober earnest himself, and his attitude was simple enough; though he explained it so awkwardly.

"Love works wonders," and his love for this Circean creature had made him wish to reform. It certainly was absurd, as she had said, but, such as it was, the wish had taken very deep possession of him.

Whether or not she was in earnest is a much more difficult question. But women seldom make any inflexible plans, and a woman who, like this one, had thoroughly corrupted her moral and intellectual principles was likely to adhere to a course no longer than suited her caprice. It is quite possible that Grady, had he taken her in the mood, and known how to work her, might have carried her off with him to Brazil or anywhere else.

She was ready for anything, if only it were tempting enough, But her feeling for Grady was an absolutely depraved feeling, as unnatural as the fabled passion of Pasiphie, while his for her had developed from mere animal desire into the purest and most elevated sentiment that had everentered his heart. Thus they had been moving in opposite directions and could never again get into sympathy.

Grady did not realize this, and perhaps the woman had not fully realized it until now. The novelty of her experience with him had begun to wear off some time since, and it was characteristic of her that much for the fascination with which the man had inspired her had been dissipated by the discovery of their relations by the inspector of detectives. The secresy had been a great part of the charm. But she was still capable of recovering her earlier feeling had he known how to stimulate it afresh. When he announced his projected reformation he probably drove the last nail into the coffin of his hopes.

The noblest office

The production is the control of the

the theory of suicido, which was afterward as the theory of suicido, which was afterward as the contemplated returning to it. Early York, and there was nothing to force the was going to settle something before the was going to spring the was "Nothin' newer than that I'm goin' to clear out, and take you with me," he repeated.

"You know what I mean. Ever since that day Byrnes upset our Washington scheme I haven't felt safe a moment with you coming here, and I have another reason, too! I've waited for you just long enough, and I know I ain't goin' to get you as long as I keep on waitin'. And I don't want you in snips and slices, neither; I want the whole of you, body an' soul, night an' day, all the time. If I let you play off and on this way any longer you'd be takin' me for a fool; maybe you do now!"

"I take you for better, for worse, you dear old devil!" she said suddenly, leaning towards him with a penetrating smile.

The words and look dispersed his sullenness and kindled his massive nature like fire. He stretched out his arm and drew her to his knee; she scarcely resisted. He drew her face down to his and kissed her, clumsily but fiercely.

At intervals she gave a little laugh and galanced in his eyes, but said nothing. He put his great hand up to her head and touched her delicate ear, and thrust his fingers into her soft, dark hair.

She must have foreseen this solution of the problem, for as she slipped her white hand into the pocket of her dress she felt there a smooth, slender object about two inches long, the real and into the pocket of her dress she felt there a smooth, slender object about two inches long, the group on here so now, is dealy harm of a rifle or a dagger.

It was so easy that she stopped to reflect. Was it certain that she was protected at all points? Yes. No trace of her presence or agency would remain. No one knew where she was that night—no one would discover the result of her handiwork for two days at least, and kindled his massive nature like fire. He stretched out his arm and drew how here she was that night—no one would discover the result of her handiwork for two days at least, and kindled his massive nature like fire. He stretched out his arm and drew how here she was deal not regret his. It would be piquant to ha

in a while her hand came back to that pocket.

How could the man gaze so intently into her eyes, which offered themselves to him, and not see the purpose lurking there? Perhaps he did see it and mistook it for love. It was loves—but not for him!

Occasionally she let her glance travel round the room, noting its every feature. What a dingy place to die in! There was not a single agreeable object in it. In one corner, on a three-cornered shelf, stood a water cooler. The box in which the treasure was packed rested on a chair in front of the window.

the was packed rested on a chair in front of the window.

The paper on the walls was ugly and shabby. Everything was commonplace and repulsive, like its owner. But he could die, and that was something!

When should she begin? There was a cheap clock on the mantlepiece that ticked loudly. It marked 10.53. She would wait until 11.

She was fate, with the shears in her hand. It was an intoxfeating sensation, and she laughed out, with a musical gurgle of sound. Then she remembered that this was not a dream, not a flight of imagination, but a reality.

It turned her a little faint. She leaned back in her chair. As she did so her eyes fell on the clock. It was already 11. She drew a long breath and looked at him.

"What ails you, lass?" he said, in his absurd, tender tone. "You look peaked."

"I feel cold," she said. "Have you any wine?"

surd. tender tone. "You look peaked."

"I feel cold," she said. "Have you any
wine?"

"Good enough!" he exclaimed, his face
brightening. "There's a bottle of sherry in
the cupboard, and that don't happen every
day, neither. I never was much on liquor
myself; it's no good for business. But I'm
done with business now, and you and me
will have a dram together."

He took out the bottle and looked around
for a corksorew. There was none to be
found, so he opened his pocket knife and attempted to pry the cork out. All this was
prolonging his life. All at once it occurred
to her that an interruption might occursome one might come in. This
was a matter that could not be
postponed. If he were alive tomorrow, and she failed to keep her
appointment at the steamer wharf, she
knew that it would be open war between
them, and he would publish to the world all
that the world must ever know."

She became nervous and impatient; her
eyes grew larger and very bright.

"Give me the knife," she said at length;
"I know a way."

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE MILLER'S MAID. [F. E. Brooks in San Francisco News-Letter.]

F. E. Brooks in San Francisco News-Letter.]

Nature, ever fickle jade,
Squandered treasure on the Maid

Of the Mill;
Gave her eyes of such rare blue
That her soul kept peeping through
"Will-he-Nill."
On his handsome chestnut-brown
Sat the heir of half the town,
ing in his horse enchanted with the vision
the hill;
Fresh from college halls was he;
Fell in love?—Well let me see—

Fell in love?—Well let me see— the story's told much sweeter by the Maiden the Mill! "But he knew not what to say, So he asked of me the way
To the mill;
It was just to make me speak,

'Neath the hill!

It is difficult to frown
On such loving eyes and brown raised my arm and pointed just a moment dow

the hill;
All he did was stand and stare At my white arms, plump and bare, il I had to doubt this handsome fellow's busine

at the mill! "Since you have no grist to grind Why so anxious, sir, to find Father's mill? But the mill you'll never see

While you stand and gaze at me— Think you will?" Then I thought I heard him say As be threw a kiss this way: nink I see the building at the bottom of the hill! But I threw his kisses back While I bade him get a sack

take his many kisses to be ground up at the mill "Now he brings a grist each day

Dan Thompson likes celery. The other day he passed G. W. Bonett's vegetable stand, picked up a long stem of rhubarb and remarked to Bonett: "This isn't bleached very well, is it?" Bonett told him it was not, but Dan went on peeling a stem, then run a few fingers' length of it down his neck and bit it off, then kove the balance of that rhubarb stalk across the street and left the stand with a face twisted out of all human shape. Bonett fears he has lost Dan's celery trade.

[Fall River Herald.]
In a city school yesterday a teacher asked: "What is the meaning of the word tantalize?" "Please, marm," spoke up a little lad, "it means a circus procession passing a schoolhouse and the scholars not allowed to look out."

Poker Players Have to Have Nerve. [New York Star.]

A Western poker player who was caught with a couple of accs up his sleeve explained that the mustard plaster on his back must have drawn them there.

decorated en suite, the woodwork being a deep olive green ornamented with gold lines; the cartridge paper of the walls is a grayish green, and the frieze and ceilings a grayish buff. Portieres of dark red material hang at the large doorways. In the reception room are displayed several original designs in water-color and black and white. In the private office of Richard Watson Gilder, the editor-in-chief, the most striking object in the decoration is an unpainted pine mantel and fireplace, somewhat in the old colonial style. The plan of the mantel was modified to make it a memorial of the first editor of the Century, by leaving a large space between the shelf and the cornice for a relief portrait of Dr. Holland, carved in wood, by Miss Allegra Eggleston, daughter of the author of "The Hoosier Schoolnaster" and "Roxy."

Personally, Mr. Gilder is much sought in society for his

Culture and Common Sense. His home is a centre for the true aris pictures, but more charming still for its helpful wife, an artist and a woman of su-

helpful wife, an artist and a woman of superior ability, and his three beautiful children. She is the daughter of Commodore De Kay, and granddaughter of Joseph Rodman Drake, whose early death stilled the genius of the "Culprit Fay."

Richard Watson Gilder has made his own fame and success. The son of Rev. W. H. Gilder, a Methodist elergyman, he was born Feb. 8, 1844, at Bordentown. N. J., one of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, most of whom seem to have inherited their father's journalistic tastes. Rev. Mr. Gilder wrote much for the press, and at one time owned a monthly journal in Philadelpha.

Richard Watson began early his literary work. When he was only 12 years of age he published a newspaper at Flushing. Long Island, setting the type, indeed doing all the work himself. The little foot-square

spondent, local editor, and finally managing

"I well remember Gilder when he first came to Newark 18 years ago," said a gentleman of the press. "He was a boyishlooking fellow, full of his pranks, but full also of ambition and readiness for work. He began as a routine reporter, but he soon pushed his way into higher lines of work, and it amuses me to recall how the old-fashioned proprietor of the paper, who could hardly believe that a fun-loving youngster of a little over 20 was capable of writing an editorial, would shake his head when he found some of the boy's work on that page of the paper."

But Gilder desired a paper of his own, and, in conjunction with Newtow Crane, since then our consul at Manchester, Eng., and now a well-known lawyer of St. Louis, started a bright daily, called the Newark Morning Register, and soon became editor also of Hours at Home, a monthly published in New York. Life was now full to overflowing with labor. Gilder would work all night on his paper, snatch a few hours of sleep, and then go to New York for his other editorial work.

When Scribner's Magazine was started. Hours at Home was purchased by the Scribners. It was natural that Dr. Holland should know who had made the latter journal able and interesting, and Gilder became his associate, the managing editor of the new magazine.

At 26, Richard Watson Gilder found himself in this position of influence. He contributed to the new magazine, among other things, the Old Cabinet, which all of us remember with its fresh thoughts, timely suggestions and able reviews.

Through 11 years Mr. Gilder saw the magazine grow to enormous proportions, and when Dr. Holland died, in 1881, who could so well match the consummate business management of Mr. Roswell Smith as the young and brilliant managing editor, who now

Mr. R. W. Johnson, the associate editor and poet as well, has been also a most helpful factor in the success of the magazine.

Amid this untiring editorial labor, during

"Now he brings a griat each day Which he never takes away From the mill; When I ask the reason why He will smile and make reply:

"When you mill"

It is plain as plain can be By his grist he's meaning me, For my heart is ground up finer than the corn within the mill;

And he says his gold he'll share For the gold that's in my hair!

Will I we him? Well, I'm human, and I rather think I will."

Nonplussed the Auctioneer.

"Topsfield Letter in Salem Gazette.]

At an auction sale of odds and ends by W. F. Waitt, on Saturday evening. S. D. Hood, Esq., the auctioneer the is also superintendent of schools and is supposed to furnish the schools with the proper requisites), camp to a lot of writing paper, and having exhausted the English language of laudatory adjectives in extolling, his ware, he turned to a group of boys with the remark: "Buy it, it's cheap. Look at the quality; you don't get any such paper as that at your school"; when a gamin sitting at his feet yelied out: "Why don't you get us some them." This witty sally created roars of laughter, and for once S. D. was nonblassed.

Celery Poorly Eleached.

[St. Johnsbury Letter in Lyndon Union.]

Dan Thompson likes celery. The other day he passed G. W. Bonett's vegetable stand, picked up a long stem of rhubarb and remarked to Bonett: "This sirty beleached very well, is it?" Bonet told him it was not, but Dan went on peeling a stem, then un a few fingers' length of it down his neck and bit is off, then kove the balance of that rhubarb stalk across the street and left the stand with a face twisted out of all human shape. Bonett fears he has lost language bonett fears he has lost language border that the stand with a face twisted out of all human shape. Bonett fears he has lost language border the stand with a face twisted out of all human shape. Bonett fears he has lost language the standless of the stand with a face twisted out of all human shape. Bonett fears he has lost language the standless of the stand with a face twisted out of all human shape. Bonett fears

As Mr. Jones walked down the aisle,
On Sunday, beaming with a smaisle,
His heart was wholly free from gaaisle.
What then could his cain spirit raisle?
In one hand was a shining taisle;
Ilis clothes were of the latest staisle,
And which the same had cost a paisle,
The people eyed Jones all the whalsle—
But mournful to tell.
Ah, then would Jones have gnawed a faisle,
Or jumped headlong into the Naisle,
But the thought no thoughts that were vaisle,
Nor made a display of his balsle—
He got up and sat down,
Without a grin or a frown,
Yet wished he were distant a maisle.
[Cincinnati Times-Star

Arkansaw Traveller: The most cautious man we ever knew was the one who was afraid to buy a lead pencil for fear the lead did not reach clear through it.

"Room to let, up too flites," is a sign on Merrimac street, Boston. Experiments have been made to light the British busses with electricity. Francis Wilson, the Casino comedian, receives \$475 per week the year round.

Phil Armour has given a check for \$1,000,000 to his son, who has just graduated.

ODDS AND ENDS

Thirty-nine fights gave vigor and variety to the celebration of the Fourth at Boston Ravine, Cal.

to the celebration of the Fourth at Boston Ravine, Cal.

Chicago is the largest railroad centre in the world. It has twenty trunk lines. Buffalo has eleven roads.

An Ithaca man has paid a note on which the accumulated interest was more than the face of the paper.

A butcher at Jersey City took his bed into an fee house the other hot night and two days later was dead.

An exchange asks: "Does etiquette demand a vest on a hot day?" If it does it can have ours.—(Norristown Herald.

A stone dog in a yard in Cincinnati scared a child into fits, but the owner of the statuary doesn't know whether to feel complimented or not.—(Detroit Free Press.

A photographer has succeeded in taking an instantaneous picture of the flight of a curved ball thrown by a \$10,000 pitcher.

Charles H. Woodruff, who has made a fortune in printing inks in Philadelphia, was once a compositor earning \$3 a week.

A travelling doctor, who is holding forth in Indiana, has his bills read: "If not hung by a mob I shall reach this place about —."

The oldest lawsuit in Illinois has been on the docket for 42 years. It began about a \$2 hog, and has cost the principals about \$7000.

A man named Brignam, Iving at Navarro, stands in a doorway, and his two feet, placed heel and toe, fill it from sill to sill.—
[Dallas (Tex.) News.

The explosion of a bustle in a St. Joe street car is said to have been an actual fact. It was celluloid, and the lady sat down on a lighted cigar.

A Southern respectively imminent dengar

down on a lighted cigar.

A Southern paper is in imminent danger of losing its subscribers since it has been learned that all the cempositors employed are negroes.—[Buffalo Express.

A Wisconsin man who didn't like his table waiter at a Philadelphia hotel threw a pumplin pie at him, and the throw cost

Newburg, N. Y., people will boycott the horse cars there because the "h" is dropped from the word Newburg on them. In this case the "h" is Dutch and not "English you know."

be seen which reads: "No swimin aloud On These primisis."

An old farmer remarked on the streets yesterday, when asked how his hay was drying, that if it got dry as fast as his workmen it would be ready for the barn as quick as cut down.—(Deposit Courier.

A young man in Leominster caught a rat in a trap and then invited his friends in to see his dog kill it. The ratsought safety by running up the young man's trousers leg as soon as liberated and is still alive.

A one-legged bicyclist is an attraction in western Maine. People are not surprised at his riding, but how he can strap his orutch on the backbone and then mount his machine is what they want to know.

A crank in Savannah, Mo., shot at the woman who refused him, but the ball was stopped by her bustle, made of old newspapers, and she was uninjured. Now is the time to subscribe.—(Minden Gazette.

The editor of the Blizzard will not go abroad this summer With Bleize Caracrae.

The editor of the Blizzard will not go abroad this summer. With Blaine, Cameron, Cody and Pulitzer over there it is apparent that somebody must remain at home and attend to business.—[Oil City Blizzard, Miss Maude Trivey of North Manchester, Ind., graduated from a Chicago conservatory of music a fortnight ago, and was overcome by the excitement of the occasion. She was removed to her home, and it is

She was removed to her home, and it is thought she cannot recover.

When the relief committee looked up the sufferers after a destructive storm in Dakota, a woman was found who had lost all her clothing and had to borrow a dress. In giving her a new outfit she was asked to state the articles needed—the first on her list was a bustle.

Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

A fortnikt say Josele Felaton of San Francisco married J.C. Johnson, a wealthy full chays, during which the husband expended \$12,000 in lewelry and silk dresses deloped with an Eastern drummer. Johnson is in pursuit.

"Those signs are entirely unnecessary," said in the while the pointing to the first the grass. "Why?" asked Squidig. "Because the grass never molests the visitors the grass never molests the visitors if the grass." Why?" asked Squidig. "Because the grass never molests the visitors if the grass." Why?" asked Squidig. "Because the grass never molests the visitors if the grass." Why?" asked Squidig. "Because the grass never molests the visitors if the grass in the grass never molests the visitors if the grass never mole

whose lives are insured.

A tinsmith near Exeter has a sign which reads: "Quart measures of all shapes and sizes soid here."—[Toronto Globe.

The States of Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi and Tenessee employ women as librarians.

There are about 150 female physicians in New York city, and quite a number of these are making \$10,000 a year out of their practice.

s the establishment of a well-endowed nen college for the systematic training mestic servants.

joke, good joke, by jocks; I had hold of the wrong end."-[Kingston Freeman.

During its period of growth, Indian corn draws from the soil 36 times its own weight of water.

Chrown In "
Thomas Ford of Ellsworth, Me., while at work in his garden, dug out of the earth a mall gold watch, and a few days after a ong gold chain. The articles look as if hey might have been lost nine or 10 years go

are negroes.—[Buffalo Express.

A Wisconsin man who didn't like his table waiter at a Philadelphia hotel threw a pumpkin pie at him, and the throw cost him a fine of \$40 and \$18 costs.

There is a gentleman living on Staten Island so infatuated with the view that he gets from his house that he walks up the hill every day backward.—[The Epoch.

No one can realize how much money there is in the world until he reads the assets of insurance companies printed on the backs.

There is a town is \$2000, to a negro wife.

Mrs. Henn is so thorough a sailor and so fond of the Galatea as her home that she has been ashore but four times since April. Her diversions are fishing and training a per traccoon which she caught in Florida.

Rev. E. H. Smith, a Methodist minister who has charge of the Etowah (Georgia) district, is too poor to own a horse, and consequently he has to walk his circuit, over 15 miles in extent, to meet his appointments. His salary is \$200 a year. The Atlanta Constitution is raising money with which to buy the reverend gentleman a horse.

giving her a new outfit she was asked to state the articles needed—the first on her list was a bustle.

Some fresh-air children located near Ithaca asked permission to pick flowers. The kind-hearted family gave them permission to pick all they chose. Imagine their surprise when it was discovered that they had picked off every blossom from a large cucumber patch.

Two Rhode Island barbers went fishing, and one baited his hook with a live lizard about four inches long. The lizard escaped into the water, and a few minutes after the other fisherman pulled in a shiner. He squeezed it, and the lizard jumped out of its mouth.

A little country darkey was arrested the other night for fighting and locked up. As soon as he was placed in the cell he commenced to pray and sentup loud petitions all night. He said afterward that he was certain the policemen would hang him—[Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

A fortnight ago Jessie Felaton of San Françisco married J. C. Johnson, a wealthy Benson, Arl., stockman, After three bilssful days, during which the husband expended \$12,000 in jewelry and silk dresses and gave her \$3000 for pin money, she eloped with an Eastern drummer. Johnson is in pursuit.

"Those signs are entirely unnecessary."

A real estate agent in southern California posted the following notice on a piece of land: "For Sale Cheap. The Best Climate on the Pacific Coast. The Land Thrown In"

The hack men of Victoria, British Columbia, subscribed \$100 toward the celebration of the Queen's jubilee at that place, but the hack ordinance was published in the Colomist, and they asserted that this, by apprising visitors of their rights, reduced the hackmen's profits, and they refused to pay the money subscribed.

Old Ben Davis lived alone in a West Virginia wilderness, and some one passed by a few days ago and told him he had been left a fortune of \$60,000 in England. Next day some one went to look for him and found him hanging to a tree. The idea of having to be rich and wear store clothes had upset him.

Rev. E. H. Smith, a Methodist minister who has charge of the Etowah (Georgia)

## HOWARD'S LETTER

New Yorkers Who See Nothing of the Country,

And Have No Ideas of the Pleasures and Pains of Rural Life.

Forced to Work 300 Days in a Year for a Pittance.

NEW YORK, July 30 .- The newspaper is everybody's friend.

By the aid of the newspaper judges are

enabled to make righteous decisions, and to know all about cases, and how they should terminate long before they hear evidence or argument on either side. Doctors are told what medicine to give, preachers what text to choose and what lessons to derive from them, navigators which way to steer, and statesmen how to control the affairs of "Go out of town in hot weather" say the

Why, certainly.

Which way shall we go? Perhaps you will kindly indicate the place, and possibly furnish the money.

How utterly impossible it is for "everyto go out of town. New York has, at fair estimate, a population of 2,000,000 couls, and if at any one time 250,000 men. women and children included, manage to get out it is an unusual occurrence. Of

Same mission and mission many and missio

and the pavements are heated like the hot and nerve of your body owns up to prostrasit in my house in a comfortable study, with a long sweep of rooms through which a "How under heavens do the less fortunately situated manage to endure this beastly life?" Not a puff of air, not a glass of wine, not a comfortable bed, not even room enough in which to walk around and

Well, as a matter of fact, we cannot go

What, then, is the next best thing? I suppose this eleven-year cycle theory is Eleven years ago the centennial summer was just such an extraordinary demful days of 1876 and shudder as I remember the terrible mortality developed along the line of infancy in New York and Brooklyn. paralleled. I dare say, throughout the entire we were for 26 consecutive nights because here, failed to make its appearance. Man ance, physical discomfort and mental disress, provided there is an occasional let-up. Now, a breeze at night means a let-up. No breeze at night means a continuity of suffering, discomfort, and ultimately a condition of despair. If at 2, 3, 4 o'clock in the mornall the addenda of bathroom, iced water. changes of linen, room after room in which Mopping the Forehead

pf distress, and, standing in front of a goneness, admit their utter exhaustion,

what under similar conditions of heat and devitalized air must the poor who live in cramped apartments, more crowded than horses or cattle in their stables, with no conveniences for frequent bathing, with no opportunity for moving from room to room, dren, and, perhaps, boarders, all unhappy heavens are they to do?

Certainly that is what the wise news-papers say. But what does common sense

It by no manner of means signifies destitution or extreme poverty that this vast majority of our people remain in town. I am not destitute.

I am not a conspicuous member of the poverty clique, but I have to stay in town to work. My contracts call for daily service. No Saturday half-holiday for your uncle. No little Sunday trips, no month's vacation, just a steady keeping of my imperial nose to the grindstone of contract. And as it is with me so it is with this great army of possible relationship with people who can three to four months every year from the never be missed.

That's a good point, by the way. By George, that never occurred to me be-

three or four months at a time can't be so much of an account after all. Nobody Misses Them.

Mobody Misses Them.

If Mr. Vanderbilt can step on his yacht and be gone from his alleged activities six months at a time, what is the inevitable inference?

That he isn't missed. That his affairs go to niust as well when he isn't here as when he is. That somebody else can attend to gone one else's business and to Mr. Vanderbilt's as well.

The first thing that every man of family should attempt to do is to get the woman and the children away from the pity. And right here we are met by the unfortenate fact that so far as this great city is concerned, of the million and a half who hever go away, at least one million are men, women and children whose family income is less, taking the 365 days together, than in the mintary spirits but that went up from earth to join the million at an angle of 45 degrees.

The made the sand fly in his frantic efforts to get at a safe distance.

The fireman, who had jumped from the chief the sin't here as when he isn't here as when he isn't here as when he is. That somebody else can attend to some one else's business and to Mr. Vanderbilt's as well.

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The made the sand distance, that went up from earth to join the million at a safe distance, the made the sand distance.

The first thing that every man of family at the suddenness of the stop, but here were 25 or 30 passengers on the train in all directions, and when they saw the position of the engine to get at a safe distance, and the hundreds of Caleb, and Gldeon, and David, and Samson, and the hundreds of Caleb, and Gldeon

size who went the other day to a Turkish bath, was rubbed and scrubbed and turned out with apparent neatness, if not despatch. On retiring an hour later he sponged him-

The control of the co

George Currie of East Halifax, N. S., was shot by his uncle, Henry Hambolt, into whose house he had broken to make a quarrel with him.

R. H. Payne, paymaster's clerk at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, has been arrested for appropriating to his own use government funds.

Harry Burman and Robert Hare, firemen on the Canadian Pacific, were drowned in the Red river last Thursday by the capsizing of a tow boat.

geologic, ic. astroneed of need of ectric but face with mg now? nistory of bett the lighthouse on West Lasares island, Mahon Bay, N. S.

Officer Grant of New Haven, Conn., captistory of the lighthouse on West Lasares island, Mahon Bay, N. S.

Officer Grant of New Haven, Conn., captured two burglars, the youngest of whom, on tyet 15 years old, confessed to nine burglaries in the past year.

An anti-coercion association, to render moral and financial support to the Irish National League, has been formed of prominent Irishmen in Chicago.

Reuben Coles, the negro who made an assault on Mrs. Richard Savage in Surry of the caption of the destruction by fire of the lighthouse on West Lasares island, Mahon Bay, N. S.

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men and lynched on Thursday.

It is thought that the discussion of the railroad question in the New Hampshire House of Representatives will not begin before the third week in August.

The fine of \$400 imposed on the schooner Annie W. Hodgdon of Gloucester by the Dominion government has been paid by Charles Reed, the agent of the vessel.

in return for the eigers,

For the first time in the history of Lexington, Ky., a negress ate dinner in the Phenix Hotel dining-room, alongside of white people, on Friday. She was the servant of a Louisiana gentleman who passed through Lexington with his family.

through Lexington with his family.

Armour's new beef house in Chicago, covering nearly a square, was burned.

Wednesday evening, with about 25,000 hides, 4000 dressed and 1000 undressed cattle, 500 dressed sheep, 100 hogs. Loss nearly \$300,000; insurance \$195,000.

Mile. Viola, a four-horse equestrienine of Barrett's circus, fell from her horse at Wahpeton, Dak., Wednesday night, and sustained severe injuries. It is said that being upbraided for carelessness by the manager she took poison. It is reported that she is dead.

dead.

Charles H. Reed, who defended Guiteau, attempted suicide Saturday morning by lumping into the North river from the ferryboat. He was rescued by a police officer and taken to a hospital. The paddle wheel of the ferryboat struck him on the nead, inflicting a serious wound.

ficer and taken to a hospital. The paddle wheel of the ferryboat struck him on the head, inflicting a serious wound.

Secretary Whitney is very strongly urged by some of the contractors which are to put in bids on the new cruisers and gunboats, which are advertised to be received on Monday next, to postpone the date of opening for several weeks in order to give them more time to look at the plans and present machinery plans of their own.

A small elevator in the Bremen Tanning Works, St. Louis, in which seven girls and a man were crowded, fell a distance of 40 feet Friday night Alexander M. Farrar, president of the company, had his skull fractured, and Annie Moran, a girl of 18, was mangled in a terrible manner. Both will die. Several of the other girls are in a critical condition.

Ex.Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, accompanied by his son, has started for a tour around the world. They go to St. Paul, thence to Winnipeg, thence over the Northern Pacific to Vancouver, where they will take passage for Yokohama. It is the mayor's intention to visit Egypt, India, the Holy Land and all places of interest in Asia. Returning he will tarry in all of the principal cities of Europe and will practically close his tour in England.

The rubber boot and shoe manufacturers of the country, as has before been stated, are perfecting a combination to be known as the American rubber trust company. They propose to put their capital into a trust company, and receive trust certificates in heu thereof. About \$20,000,000 of capital is represented, manufacturing products which take a full half of the yearly importation of crude rubber.

John W. Young, a son of Brigham Young, has made a statement in New York that the death of President Taylor, the head of the Mormon church, will probably make no perceptible change in the policy of the church. William Woodruff, now president of the 12, is about 75 years of age, yet vigonous and in full possession of all his faquities. He is an educated man, a forcible speaker, and is historian of the

at Minneapolis to organize under the old constitution and submit amendments. whose own idea of their importance is not shared by the authorities of the league."

terrupted, and he was silenced.

The Little Rolling Mill, the largest industry in East St. Louis, has closed on account of a strike among the stokers. In the course of a day there were several little disturbances, in one of which Superintdendent Jones was struck in the face. The proprietors say they can close for two weeks at an advantage, on account of having surplus stock. Four hundred men are made idle.

The New Sin British.

In Bertrami Tex.. Wednesday, three persons were killed by lightning, and several others were badly injured.

Reuben J. Hudson was hanged at Oak Grove, near Redan, in De Kalb county, Ga., on the 20th, for an assault.

A mob at Kaufman, Tex., took a negro boy from the jail, where he was held for an assault, and hanged and shot him.

A negro girl of 7 vears at Granville, S. C. has been committed to jail for murdering a child of 1 year and throwing the body into a well.

George Currie of East Halifax, N. S., was shot by his uncle, Henry Hamboit, into whose house he had broken to make a quarrel with him.

R. H. Payne, paymaster's clerk at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, has been arrested for appropriating to his own use government funds.

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The New York World says that Mrs. E. L. A souvenir of the first Fanian raid has altered by the authorities of the learn to the anthorities of the learn the actives at a dared by the authorities of the lauthorities of the learn the check hard been found in the control of in New York, Inclosing a 310 note of the first Fanian raid has the control of the check hard been found in the court house archives at the form on kernal first and the control of the check hard been found in the court house archives at the form on kernal first and the proposed growned in New York and fallen heir to a start the proposed government trinting office, as recently the proposed government trinting office, as recently the proposed government trinting office, as recently the proposed gove city, gave birth to four children. The mother and babes are doing well, and the physician states that the quadruplets are remarkably healthy and well-developed."

Three men were killed on the morning of the Susquehanna Coal Company. Two pothers of one of them were among those killed in the same mine in December, 1885.

Unknown parties last night entered the weave room of the large cotton mill of the Manville Company at Manville, R. I., and by runing a knife along the tops of the rolls ruined some 5000 yards of fancy goods on the looms. The mill was the scene of a recent weavers' strike.

The Mormon president's funeral took place on Friday. A son of Taylor tried to tell the audience how his father had been deceived in the constitutional convention—that he did not know of the adoption of the anti-polygamy resolution; but the management of the programme declined to be interrupted, and he was silenced.

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COLLIDED ON A CURVE.

Smashup Near Tiffin, O .- Five Persons Killed and Several Injured. TIFFIN, O., July 27.-It is reported Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which left Chicago last night with two baggage cars, one express, one smoker, two

day coaches and three sleeping-cars collided with a freight train on a curve near Albion, Ind., killing five people and injuring many others.

Engineer Cramer of Garrett, Ind., and Fireman Edward Koken, whose relatives live at Dayton, both on the passenger train, and Engineer Diemer of the freight were killed

and Engineer Diemer of the reight were killed.

The train left Chicago at 6 o'clock last night, and at York, owing to a misplaced switch, ran into a siding and into a freight train which was standing there. There is good reason for the suspicion that the accident was the result of a delibererate attempt to wreck the train. Thirty minutes before the passenger train passed York an excursion train passed safely over the switch, and after the accident it was found that the switch lock had been broken open with a heavy club.

## OUR NEW PICTURES.

They are not chromos, nor like any of the pictures printed in oil, but they resemble water colors so perfectly that only an expert can see any difference. They are beautiful and refined beyond comparison, and will cultivate the taste for the best in art.

Water colors and etchings are the only art-work allowable on the walls of the modern decorated parlor, but they are too expensive to be used except in wealthy homes; but these pict-